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REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

OUR comments upon the events of the week necessarily close without information of results in the Democratic National Convention,—either as to platform or candidates. The contest over the tariff in the resolution committee has been prolonged and severe; the opposing elements, led by Mr. WATTERSON and Colonel MORRISON, on one hand, and by Mr. CONVERSE and Senator MCPHERSON, on the other, have earnestly struggled to obtain an advantage in the verbal jugglery which it was apparent must be used in framing any declaration on the subject that could be agreed to by the equally balanced committee. As to the precise outcome a few hours will determine, but the changing of a word or two, the artful rearranging of a phrase, is all that may be looked for. The Democratic party is powerless as the advocate of Free Trade, and in its endeavor to gain power is impotent as a friend of Protection.

THE Convention when it met on Tuesday, experienced even a greater embarrassment as to candidates than the Republicans did a month ago. It was evident that Governor CLEVELAND, of New York, possessed a greater strength than any other candidate. But a Democratic candidate must possess a following without example if his nomination is to be predictable with the two-thirds rule of 1844 still unrepealed. It is true that if Governor CLEVELAND or any other candidate should command the enthusiastic attachment of a decided majority in the Convention, his prompt nomination might be secured through the repeal of the rule. But no candidate, not even Mr. TILDEN in 1876, has gone into the Convention with a following of this strength; and the friends of the weaker candidates maintain the rule as a guarantee against the immediate success of the stronger.

In this instance the candidates seem to range; (1) CLEVELAND; (2) BAYARD; (3) McDONALD; (4) FLOWER; (5) THURMAN; (6) RANDALL; (7) BUTLER; and (8) FIELD. None of them, except possibly Mr. CLEVELAND, could command anything like a majority of the votes, and against each of them there was serious objection. Gov. CLEVELAND was resisted by a strong and aggressive faction of the Democrats in his own state led by Mr. JOHN KELLY, and was unpopular with the workingmen by reason of certain of his vetoes. There was strong reason to believe that Mr. KELLY was driven rather than a leader in his opposition. The hostility of the Irish Democrats to the governor, on grounds for which Mr. KELLY cares nothing, was so great as to imperil his own leadership, if he failed to make himself the voice of their dissatisfaction. This made his resistance more ominous than if it had been the outcome of personal feeling. Besides this, it was remembered that, ever since the war, New York has been furnishing the Democratic party with candidates, who have led it only to defeat; and it was asked whether the party existed merely to carry that state and to record the decrees of its democratic managers.

In Mr. BAYARD's favor was the preference of what might be called the young Democracy, of a large body of Southern voters, and of Mr. KELLY. A tradition has grown up in certain sections of the party that Mr. BAYARD is a man of the loftiest character, the profoundest constitutional wisdom, and the finest dignity of demeanor. We are not able to assent to this extravagant estimate at any point. Against him was the fact that he represents a state in which nothing is at stake either as regards the presidency, or his own re-election to the Senate as often as he chooses to sit for a pocket-borough. There is a great convenience in being the chief statesman of a miniature commonwealth; but neither Mr. EDMUNDS or Mr. BAYARD have found it a stepping stone to national importance.

OF Mr. FLOWER little more could be said that he was a very rich man with a brief but respectable record in Congress. Of Mr. McDONALD that he was a Western senator with no national reputation, and enjoyed the questionable advantage of Mr. HENRY WATTERSON's support. His nomination would be understood as a distinct declaration in favor of free trade,—a declaration which the Democratic party is by no means anx-

ious to make at the present moment. The same is true of Mr. THURMAN, except that he is a man of much greater ability, and with a good record except on financial questions. He also labors over the disadvantage of enjoying the enmity of a large section of the party in his own state, and his mission to Chicago as delegate-at-large was a genuine surprise to the country.

General BUTLER's candidacy was not taken very seriously outside his own state. Thanks to the unit rule, he was certain of the vote of Massachusetts, but there his forces ended. In some elements of strength he was the best, as in others the worst possible, candidate for the Democratic party. No other nomination would be so certain to hold a great many voters, who otherwise might vote for Mr. BLAINE. No other candidate could conduct the canvass with equal vigor, or impress himself so distinctly upon the attention of the people. But his nomination was an impossibility. In the South he is still hated with a hatred which no political tergiversation will ever remove. Under the two-thirds rule, which was originally designed to prevent the nomination of a candidate unpalatable to the South, and which still serves that purpose, it was impossible that he should become the candidate of the Democratic party.

As we said last week, the make up of the Convention proved to be very different from that of the Democratic majority in the House of Representatives, and especially so with record to the crucial question of the tariff. As usual a Committee on Resolutions was selected by the choice of one from each of the thirty-eight delegations. As soon as the committee met, Colonel MORRISON was placed in nomination for chairman by the free traders, and Mr. CONVERSE, of Ohio, by the protectionists. On two successive ballots it was found that each candidate had received exactly the same number of votes; and it was found necessary to postpone the election of a permanent chairman of the committee until the platform should be ready to report to the convention. This constitutes an ideal committee for the representation of the Democratic party, and for the preparation of such a tariff plank as it requires for the coming campaign. The Republicans, both by their platform and by their nominations, have placed themselves squarely on the protectionist side of the line. If the Democrats have any common principle in opposition to the Republicans, they might be expected to take up an attitude as firm and decided in favor of free trade, or its equivalent "a tariff for revenue only." As we foresaw, however, this is not the outcome of the Convention. Mr. FACING-BOTH-WAYS presides in this committee, whoever the nominal chairman may be. The country will receive no assurance from the Democrats as to their attitude and purpose in this great matter; and the election of a Democratic president, as proved to be the case just forty years ago, would be a leap in the dark. The platform will leave room enough for any kind of assault upon the industrial systems of the nation; and the free trade agitation will find a free scope in the Democratic party, and especially in the election of its congressmen.

As is usual in presidential elections, there are sanguine Republicans who think it not impossible to secure the vote of several of the Southern states for the party. It is claimed that the growth of manufactures in West Virginia is bringing that state back into the Republican line; and that similar tendencies are at work in Tennessee, Alabama and Georgia. In the state of North Carolina the majority for General HANCOCK in 1880, was but half as great as that for Mr. TILDEN in 1876. Again in 1882, in the election of a congressman-at-large, the Democratic majority dwindled to 443. It is believed that an earnest effort on the part of the Republicans would result in converting this into a decided Republican majority. We are not very hopeful of this result, nor indeed very anxious for it. We would like to know what kind of government would be secured to the state by a republican victory. As the Democracy of North Carolina has lost ground chiefly through its attempts to oppose some legal restraint upon the liquor-traffic, it is not to be expected that northern Republicans generally will entertain an unqualified desire for its overthrow. It cer-

tainly would not be consistent with the professions which the Republicans are making elsewhere, notably in Ohio.

It has been suggested that the Republican party should send some of its best speakers into the South to discuss the issues of our national politics. The chief objection to this is that they are needed in localities where their oratory is likely to prove more fruitful of results. The supply of good speakers and of money to pay the expenses of public meetings always is limited, and the national committees on both sides have to "cut the coat according to the cloth." It would be an excellent thing to bring the leaders of the northern Republicans face to face with the voters of the Solid South; but it would be more costly than the party can afford, in the absence of some definite prospect of success in carrying Southern states.

No one matter of detail in their party management was more unsatisfactory to those Republicans who in time past acted independently than the unit rule. It is therefore interesting to observe that the gentlemen who are going over to Mr. CLEVELAND's party go there under the emphatic affirmation of that rule by its conventions. First, Mr. CLEVELAND's control of New York's seventy-two delegates was established by this method, at Saratoga; and second, it was riveted by the vote at Chicago. The rule itself is odious, no matter by what party or in whose behalf employed, and we are sorry to see the bolting Independents fall into its jaws. In 1876, at Cincinnati, defiance of the rule was shown by one delegate from the State of New York in the repeated announcement by the chairman of the delegation that "New York casts sixty-nine votes for ROSCOE CONKLING,—and one vote for BENJAMIN H. BRISTOW!" The one vote was that of the delegate from Staten Island, Mr. GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS.

THERE was no colored delegate in the Democratic convention. Senator SAULSBURY might still look with complacency on his "white man's party."

SOME gratitude has been signified to Mr. HARRISON, of Chicago, for securing, by a close vote, in the Illinois Democratic Convention the defeat of a resolution instructing the delegation from that State to the National Convention to vote as a unit in favor of a free trade declaration. Any such expression of thanks is simply preposterous. HARRISON took occasion, when he attacked the proposed instruction, to say that the plank adopted at the same time in the State platform,—a repetition of the old St. Louis resolution of 1872,—suited him, and that he looked upon duties for the purpose of Protection as robbery. This man, now Mayor of Chicago, and candidate of his party for Governor of Illinois, is simply a demagogue, beside whom General BUTLER would be in many respects preferable.

MR. MCKENZIE, of Kentucky, in his fervid speech nominating Mr. CARLISLE, on Wednesday, called for a statute of limitations that should be available for a Presidential candidate, "south of the Ohio River." Perhaps none heard the demand with more cordial approval than the friends of Mr. BAYARD, who keenly felt the need of a limiting statute of even a broader sort. Mr. CARLISLE, if we are correctly informed, did not make a record on the side of the Rebellion, and therefore only needs consideration for the matter of residence.

THE glorious Fourth, except in the Capitol at Washington, was more of a national holiday than usual. This was due in part to its coming on Friday, and to the general slackness of business which made a suspension for several days nearly as easy as for one. But the quality of the observance was not so good as in times past. The amount of patriotic reference in the jollification was very slight, hardly an oration being heard in any part of the country, and patriotic processions being at a discount. On the other hand, the suppression of Asiatic din in our cities becomes more general, the good example set by Philadelphia being followed elsewhere. It is unfortunate, however, that our reforms are so much of the nature of suppression, rather than of expansion. We have put down the fire-cracker without giving young America any substitute that may tend to associate the day with joyful and patriotic feeling. Even the old-fashioned oration, though greatly abused by spread-eagleism, had its good side, and with more careful management might have become a great educational influence. So with the patriotic processions and reviews, which were dear to our fathers, but have fallen into disuse through the lack of adaptation of costume to weather. These also might

be revived with considerable advantage, if the reviving were conducted in a sensible spirit.

THE Democrats of the House rendered an excellent service to the opponents of Mr. ARTHUR's re-nomination, by withholding the FITZ-JOHN PORTER bill from the President until the National Convention of the Republican party had finished its work. We can conceive of no better send-off for Mr. ARTHUR at Chicago, than the veto message which he sent last week to the House of Representatives in regard to that bill. It was exactly such a document as would have commended the President to one element of the party by its solid constitutional law, and to another by its loyalty to the recent past of our national history. Mr. ARTHUR informs Congress that it is his business under the constitution and not theirs, to designate who shall fill places in the American Army; and that he finds no constitutional warrant for their creating an office with the express condition that he shall appoint the person they may designate. Graver still, are his objections to their interference with the judicial department of the government. By a decision of the Supreme Court, a court-martial held under the Articles of War is a branch of our judicial system, and its decisions are as authoritative as those of any civil court. It is therefore beyond the competence of the national legislature to reverse the decision of a court-martial. It is equally beyond the competence of a court of inquiry such as that which reported in General PORTER's favor, but which was not a body of the same authority as a court-martial. With these two objections to the bill, Mr. ARTHUR was spared the necessity of entering upon a discussion of the merits of the case. But he might have added that Congress in this case seems to have been misled by English precedents, and to have construed its authority as broadly as that of the British Parliament.

Some over-wise people profess to regard this veto as a side-blow at Mr. BLAINE, alleging that it will damage his prospects in New Jersey. We see no evidence that the people of New Jersey are so devoted to General PORTER, as to resent the discharge of his constitutional duty by the President of the United States. And certainly it cannot be regarded as a blow to the Republican candidates, that Mr. ARTHUR has defeated a measure, which found in Mr. LOGAN, next to Mr. GARFIELD, its ablest and most determined opponent.

In the House of Representatives, in spite of the unanswerable arguments of the veto, the bill was again passed by the majority of two-thirds required by the Constitution. In the Senate, however, the effect of those arguments was different. In spite of the support it received from four Republican senators, including, we regret to say, Mr. HOAR, the vote was exactly divided between the friends and the opponents of the measure. This puts an end, we believe forever, to the attempt to restore General FITZ-JOHN PORTER to the army rank which he so justly forfeited.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR has sent to the Senate the nomination of four foreign ministers. Those of Mr. KASSON to Berlin and of Mr. TAFT to Russia took the public slightly by surprise. It was understood that when Mr. KASSON returned from Austria it was his intention to give up a diplomatic career, and to devote himself to political life. His defeat by Mr. KEIFER, when a candidate for the speakership, was one of those misfortunes from which the Republican party has not ceased to suffer. His career as a congressman has shown him to be a man much above the average in ability and insight, and in command of the great questions which divide the suffrages of our people. We can ill afford to lose him from Congress; but as the office of an American diplomat promises to be one of growing importance and difficulty, it may be that the country has gained by his consent to accept the Berlin mission. That he is willing to accept it so soon before the termination of an administration, shows that he entertains little doubt as to the continuance of the Republican party in power.

Mr. TAFT's career as the legal adviser of the national government was not so remarkable as to lead us to expect that he will become a great diplomatist. However, the St. Petersburg mission is easily filled. Its relations with America constitute the simplest element in the difficult career of the government of Russia. With no nation are the traditions of friendliness and good-will towards America so firmly established.

FOR the headship of the new bureau of labor statistics the President has nominated Mr. JARRETT, of Western Pennsylvania, recently head of the great trades union of the iron-workers. It is evidence of the improved state of feeling toward such organizations of our workingmen, that Mr.

JARRETT'S nomination had been received with satisfaction and even applause in many quarters. His record during the many years of his service as the leader of the iron-workers was so pacific in its purpose and so free from everything like demagogism, as to justify the confidence which has been expressed in him. Yet we think that a better selection might have been made and that a preferable candidate was pressed upon the attention of the President. We mean Mr. POWDERLEY, the former Mayor of Scranton, a gentleman who stands in much wider relation to the working-classes of America, is not Mr. JARRETT'S inferior as regards the excellence of his record in public life, and possesses much greater ability for the duties of this new and untried office. As the Senate postponed action upon the nomination, it is not too late to hope that Mr. POWDERLEY may be given the position, and that employment may be found for Mr. JARRETT'S unquestioned abilities in some other place under the government.

IN order to effect an adjournment before the meeting of the Democratic Convention, Congress agreed to continue its sessions through both the national holiday and the following Sunday, and also to throw over some of the most important measures of the session. This course we think blameworthy on every account. The exhibition of disregard for our chief national anniversary and our national day of rest, was not the example which our public men should have set. To both of these days they owe a respect, which should constitute a leading consideration in the conduct of public business.

Besides this the public business itself was sacrificed in the haste for adjournment. The Republican majority in the Senate would have been doing simple justice to the country if they had refused to agree to more than a temporary adjournment, and had declined to put an end to the session until some conclusion had been reached with reference to the count of the electoral vote and other important questions. At least they should have insisted that there could be no final adjournment until every means to agreement on these questions had been exhausted. As matters now stand, it would be quite proper for the President to call an extra session with a view to securing those changes in the law which are necessary to prevent such a collision between House and Senate as occurred in 1877.

Mr. EDMUNDS, in retiring from the presidency of the Senate, made a brief and touching acknowledgment of the honor which had been done him by his colleagues in electing him to that important post. He might have added point to what he said by a quotation from Lord ROSEBERY'S recent speech, in which he spoke of "*the most powerful and efficient second chamber that exists; namely the Senate of the United States.*"

THE disagreements between the House and the Senate in the matter of the appropriation bills were all adjusted except that for the naval department. The Senate refused finally to recede from the amendment, appropriating a large sum for the increase of the navy, and the House refused to accede. As a compromise the appropriation of last year are continued for another year. Mr. RANDALL explained the resistance of the House by declaring that the Democratic party could not afford to leave a large sum at the disposal of a Republican president on the eve of a presidential campaign. Even if Mr. RANDALL and his colleagues entertained such baseless and unworthy suspicions as this implies, they owed it to the dignity of the country and the public decency to leave them unuttered. If we mistake not, their refusal to provide for the national defence by sea in the creation of a navy, and their cutting down the appropriation for coast defences to something less than \$600,000 will prove costly bits of economy to them.

In connection with this question Mr. COX of New York managed to get himself into exceedingly hot water by attributing to Admiral PORTER criticisms upon our recent ventures in naval construction, which that gallant officer never uttered and which he was very prompt in repudiating. Mr. REED acted properly in calling attention to the misstatement, but we do not find it credible that Mr. COX was guilty of a deliberate misrepresentation. Whatever his faults, he is not a fool, and would not be so foolish as to wilfully misrepresent an eminent officer in the navy on a matter of so much importance. We therefore find his explanation of the matter, that he confounded his own words with those of the Admiral in printing his speech, entirely credible, and indeed the only one credible.

ANOTHER point on which the Democratic majority exhibited its economic tendencies, was its resistance to the proposal to send out commissioners to ascertain what could be done to establish closer commercial relations with the peoples of Central and South America. The purpose of this proposal is to take up some of the dropped threads of Mr. BLAINE'S diplomatic policy, and to prepare the way for such an extension of American commerce as would result from his election to the presidency. The Democratic resistance was consistent enough, since on free trade principles commissioners to secure an extension of commerce are as objectionable as though the object were the development of manufactures. But it was put on the wrong ground that the existing diplomatic force was quite competent to do the work proposed. This is not true, as our ministers and consuls are confined each to his own district of observation and activity, and is not at liberty to leave his post for a more extensive survey of the field. It is gratifying therefore to know that the Senate carried its point, and that the commissioners have been named.

PHILADELPHIA, through her young men, is earning glory this summer in the field of athletics. The University Boat Club having carried off the CHILDS Cup for the fifth time from its competitors of Princeton and Columbia, adds it to the number of its permanent trophies; and Mr. CHILDS will furnish a new cup for the competitions of next year and those that follow. The same crew won the closely contested inter-collegiate race on Saratoga Lake, defeating Cornell, Columbia, Bowdoin and Princeton, and winning general praise by their fine appearance, their excellent training and their admirable rowing.

The Philadelphia Cricket Eleven, mainly students or graduates of the University, have been making such a record in England as is surpassed by that of no visiting team except the astonishing eleven from Australia. They have made greater runs on the English turf and in the circumscribed English grounds than ever were scored in the larger American fields and on our less elastic sod. Cricket is a game whose practice has been maintained in Philadelphia as nowhere else in the United States. A more general diffusion of the love for it would be a public gain, if it were to supplant the much more dangerous game of Base Ball, which really furnishes less exercise to those who are engaged in it.

A COMPANY has been formed to introduce the practice of cremation into Philadelphia, and to erect a large crematory. There is a very slow but somewhat steady growth of a preference for this mode of disposing of the bodies of the dead. The chief obstacle is the feeling that the practice is inconsistent with the Christian belief in the resurrection,—a feeling to which Mr. BEECHER gave expression in a recent sermon. The doctrine of the resurrection of the body as taught by the more philosophical theologians of both Europe and America, does not involve the resumption of the material particles, which are deposited in the grave or consumed in the crematory. The body, they say, is independent of these, although it has held these in suspense for a time, as a liquid might hold some substance in chemical solution. But even if we take the cruder form of the doctrine, and assume that every particle which constitute the body at the moment of death is to be reassembled in the body of the resurrection, is not it absurd to suppose that cremation or any other mode of dissolving those particles, could furnish a serious obstacle to the omnipotence, which would be required for the reorganization of the body out of them?

The real objection to cremation, as it seems to us, is the danger of the diffusion of epidemics through the imperfect combustion of the germs of disease. In cremation the body is divided into two portions. One of these is the small residuum which remains in the retort after the process. The other passes through the lofty chimney into the upper strata of the atmosphere, and then descends by cooling and is distributed over an area perhaps of miles in extent. It has already been ascertained that the combustion of bedding and clothing is a most effective means of spreading small-pox, the germs of the disease passing into the air without losing their infectious virulence. What security is there that the disposal of a victim of small-pox by cremation would not result in disseminating the infection over a large area around the crematory. There is absolute security against infection when the body is buried. The earth has received the victims of a great series of plagues and pestilences, which are now extinct, and no disturbance of their resting-place has ever sent these diseases back for the destruction of mankind.

MR. EDWIN D. MEAD, an Independent Republican, but not a bolter, has addressed an open letter to *The Boston Advertiser*, in which he challenges the criticisms of that paper upon Mr. BLAINE's character and career, and refutes them from its own statement at the time with reference to all the matters in controversy. *The Advertiser* frankly reprints the substance of the pamphlet, and makes a brief general answer, promising a fuller discussion in the future. As regards the main charge, it reminds its readers "that the gifted gentleman who was then editor-in-chief is unhappily no longer living, and that his associate, who was at the time in immediate charge during the editor's absence, has for several months had no connection with this paper." This frank confession of a complete break in the personal and political continuity of *The Advertiser* is more than enough for Mr. MEAD's purpose. It is a confession that *The Advertiser*, of which Mr. GODDARD, Mr. HALE and Mr. STANWOOD were the ornaments, no longer has any existence; that if it did now exist, Mr. BLAINE in all probability would enjoy its hearty support. The paper now published under that name and laboring for the defeat of the Republican candidates, is trading on the prestige it earned through their connection with it.

THE Commissioner of Immigration at New York reports that all the rules adopted thus far have failed to put a stop to the landing of pauper immigrants at Castle Garden. He now has added an additional rule, that persons who are unable to support themselves during their stay at that institution, shall be at once returned to the country from which they came. In view of the great inducements which are held out to European communities to unload their helpless members on America, it is not wonderful that every evasion should be used to secure their free ingress into the United States. Canada is suffering in the same way, and the people of Toronto have been obliged to make a special appeal to the promoters of emigration to the Dominion, to be more careful in the selection of those whom they assist. That city is thronged with persons who have made their way across the ocean by public aid and private benevolence, but who have no means of supporting themselves and no fitness for any employment that is open to them.

The importation of squads of Hungarian laborers by American employers is not likely to add to this mass of helpless poverty in America. More than one corporation has turned these poor people adrift without the means of support or opportunity of employment, and often without paying them the wages they were promised. The coal-miners of this state declare that their opposition to the employment of these European coolies is not chiefly because it tends to lower wages. They say it is nearly as bad as suicide to work in the same mine with them, as they understand nothing about the handling of safety-lamps, and may cause an explosion of fire-damp at any moment. As they do not know how to read, they can not tell the danger signs when they see them. Yet we observe that the mine owners of the Hocking Valley, in Ohio, have announced their purpose to import a large body of Hungarians, to fill the places of the workmen now on the strike.

VERY contradictory reports reach us from Panama as to the progress and prospects of the inter-oceanic canal. According to one account, which may be traced to M. DE LESSEPS and his friends, a small army of effective workmen is pushing the undertaking to a triumphant conclusion, and its completion by 1888 may be expected. Another and more trustworthy statement represents the works as suspended by the arrival of the wet season, and as injured seriously by river floods and other convulsions of nature. It is said also that the workmen have been discharged for the time in great numbers and that many of them are of such a character as to render their idleness a serious danger to society.

There is reason to believe that foreign intrigues with reference to this canal are causing disturbances in the public affairs of the state of Panama. On one occasion it was announced that an English squadron was on hand for active interference in defence of "British interests." We now hear of a futile attempt to supersede the president of the Republic by an impeachment for bribery. These social convulsions are the foreshadowing of what this American Egypt may expect to undergo from its too close relation to European canal enterprises. It will need a policy like that of Mr. BLAINE to keep the Isthmus from being made a second "Land of Goshen" for the benefit of the exchanges and bourses of Western Europe.

IN the British Parliament, Mr. CHAMBERLAIN has been obliged to withdraw his Merchant Shipping Bill, at least for the present session. The opposition to it, both inside and outside Parliament, is so strong and so threatening to the Liberal party, that Mr. GLADSTONE's government do not feel at liberty to press the question at this time, in view of the fact that matters of still greater urgency are in a critical condition. It is probable that until a new Parliament has been elected, the British shipowner will be free to send rotten hulks to sea, to insure them far beyond their real value, and to drown Her Majesty's subjects at the rate of five-thousand a year. Just at present the shipping interest is especially irritable, as the opening of the Suez Canal has deprived it of much employment, and the decline in British exports has diminished its receipts considerably.

THE Radicals in the House of Commons would like Mr. GLADSTONE to be a little more explicit as to what he means to do with the House of Lords in case it should throw out the Franchise Bill. Mr. LABOUCHERE has asked Mr. GLADSTONE whether he means to create a sufficient number of Liberal peers to change the majority in that house from Tory to Liberal. In his recent speech on increasing the efficiency of the House of Lords, the Earl of ROSEBERY, reminded their lordships that at the accession of GEORGE III, there were but 145 persons who sat in that house. During that reign 388 peers were created, 140 of them during the ministry of the younger PITT. Of the older peers, 104 voted with the Whigs on the first reform bill in 1832, and only four against it. The plain inference is that the Tory character was imparted to the House of Peers during the reign of the Tory King, and that new creations for the redress of the balance might be effected with perfect propriety. Such creations were threatened when the peers threw out the first reform bill, and would have been made if they had not allowed it to pass by absenting themselves. If this third reform bill should receive the same treatment, there will be ample precedent for the creation of peers enough to give Mr. GLADSTONE a majority in the Upper House.

THE cholera, it is now ascertained, was brought into France by the *Sarthe* ship of war, in which it raged during her passage from Tonquin to Toulon. There were fifteen cases on board while the ship was in the Red Sea. Yet no precautions seems to have been taken to prevent its introduction into France, neither quarantine nor the use of disinfectants having been employed. This crime against the health and safety not only of France but of all Europe, is a typical illustration of the callousness of French officialism. Another is found in the general desertion of Marseilles and Toulon by the civil officials, whose duty it was to remain at their posts and to do all that was possible to abate the pestilence. A third is the refusal of the municipal authorities of Paris to postpone the annual festival of the 14th of July in honor of the establishment of the Republic, although the medical authorities have given warning that this may result in the spread of the disease over all France.

There are no signs that the pestilence is abated in either of the two cities in which it has been raging; but as yet the general flight of their inhabitants does not seem to have resulted in the spread of the disease, although one case is reported at Nice. Other countries are taking precautions against its introduction. Spain has re-established her old-fashioned quarantine system, to the great disgust of her neighbors. England is guarding her forts along the Channel against the introduction of infected persons. Our own government has made arrangements for the disinfection of the mails from France, and there is a movement towards a more thorough cleansing of our great cities. In spite of the rise of the germ theory, there is a general prevalence of the opinion that dirt and foul air have much to do with the spread of cholera, in predisposing persons to infection, if not in originating the disease.

["See News Summary," page 221.]

THE RESULTS OF THE SESSION.

ABOUT a decade ago, when the Democrats first succeeded in wresting the control of the House of Representatives from the Republicans, a certain class of timid newspapers congratulated the country on a division of power between the parties, which would enable either to act as a check upon the extravagances of the other. We now have made full proof of this system of divided responsibility, and the results have not been gratifying. We have seen session after session as good as wasted in party collisions, and each party spending its best energies in making

a technical record for economy and the like virtues still supposed to be popular with the least economical people on the face of the earth. We have seen every great question that could be made to bear a party aspect, and some that could not, become a source of collision between the two branches of Congress. We have seen the executive departments of the government hampered by the refusal of legitimate appropriations, and the country left all but defenceless, while the national treasury was full to overflowing. And we have seen a Congress reduced to the level of a great auditing committee, unable to do much more than pass the appropriation bills, and not all even of them.

The session which has just closed has been one of the most unfruitful in the history of the country. It has indeed been fruitful of much that was not the business of Congress. It has passed LASKER resolutions, to tell foreign countries its opinion of their political divisions, and FRZ-JOHN PORTER bills to direct the President whom he should give a place in the army. It has adopted Reciprocity treaties to break down the protective tariff in detail, and wasted much time on bills which professed to aim at a reduction of the surplus, but which, as even their authors admitted, could have no such result. It has decreed the erection of court houses and the improvement of sundry rivers and harbors. It has unseated a few men who were not elected, and a larger number who were. It has produced a great many political orations, for circulation in the coming campaign. But it has left untouched nearly all the questions which fell to its lot to pass upon. The method of ascertaining the election of a President, the abolition of illiteracy, the cessation of silver coinage, the retirement of the trade dollars, the establishment of a Post-Office savings bank system, the extension of civilization among the Indians, the regulation of inter-state commerce, the enlargement of the navy, the amendment of the laws regulating custom house protection,—these are items not in its achievements but its delinquencies.

On a few points it has done well. It has made some provision for coast defence. It has given Alaska a territorial government. It has removed the antiquated burdens in our merchant marine. It has created a bureau of labor statistics. It has passed a few good measures of secondary importance. But this makes up but a miserable showing for the first session of a new Congress.

In dividing the blame between the two branches, the lion's share must be assigned to the House. It is true that a large slice of its time was occupied by the entirely legitimate discussion of Mr. MORRISON'S tariff bill, and that that discussion was creditable to both sides of the House. But that slice, after all, was but a small part of the whole session, and at no time was the House well in hand for the proper discharge of business. The Senate showed its attention to its proper business much more notably. It passed four most important measures—Mr. MCPHERSON'S banking law, Mr. BLAIR'S Education Bill, Mr. HOAR'S Electoral Count Bill and his anti-Polygamy bill—upon which the House failed to take action, though all three reached it in time for due consideration. None of the four were partisan measures, as was shown by the vote on their passage in the Senate, and by the further fact that one of them originated with a Democratic senator. In dealing with the appropriation bills the Senate acted with promptness, and took the responsibility of resisting the false economy of the House. In two instances only the Senate played the obstructive. It did not pass the House bill to provide for the retirement of the trade dollar, nor the joint-resolution for a Commission on inter-state commerce. The former reached it early enough for action; the latter was not of a kind to call for elaborate discussion or prolonged deliberation.

If the executive department of the government were to show a tinge of the feebleness and inefficiency of the legislature, it would not be endured. Every man who could be held responsible for such hopeless incapacity, would be cashiered by the people. But the country has come to be very tolerant of the sins of its legislators. They have passed so many bad measures at one time or another, that it feels rather relieved when they show a disposition to confine their intellects to the auditing of the appropriation bills. It inclines to regard their sessions as no more than an unavoidable compliance with the demands of the Constitution, and to be glad when they are through. This may seem a slight evil, but it is not so. It shows the beginning of a decay in that enthusiastic attachment to representative institutions, which is the tap-root of free government. It is most ominous for the future of the country that biennial sessions have taken the place of annual in so many states, and that the change is applauded in others. There is an argument for the

change, which shows the spirit which prompts it. It is that business interests call for less political agitation and fewer alterations in the laws. In other words, the money-loving spirit is getting the upper hand, and public or political spirit is on the wane. When the shift is finished, "the man on horseback" will not be far off. The people who beckon for a tyrant will not have long to wait.

WEEKLY NOTES.

IN connection with a series of illustrations in *Harper's Weekly*, Mr. MONTGOMERY SCHUYLER contributes to that journal a critical descriptive article on the new City Hall, of Philadelphia. When the dimensions,—much greater than the Capitol at Washington,—the cost, and the architectural merits, are considered, the article must be said to be well deserved, however surprising it may be to receive this attention from New York. Mr. SCHUYLER'S article, on the whole, is good; while he slips as to some statements of fact, and might be argued with on some points of criticism,—at least by the architect of the building,—his judgment is favorable, and his disapproval expressed with courtesy. He says, in one paragraph, that the building

"puts in a very positive claim to admiration as an architectural monument in right of its general composition, the treatment of its separate features, the design of its strictly architectural detail, and the extraordinary profusion of its sculptured adornment."

And his conclusion is that, notwithstanding the "drawbacks" he finds in it,—the fact that the building does not express its purposes in its exterior, that above the cornice line he finds unreality in material, and loudness in design, that the tower will be of excessive height, and that the treatment of the roofs is "wildly Peorian,"—the building

"undoubtedly offers the most successful as well as the most extensive employment of allegorical sculpture as architectural decoration that has been attempted in this country. And if Mr. MCARTHUR'S work is commonplace and uninteresting in general design, the intelligent study and adjustment of its detail give it interest, and make it by far the best example we have of the exuberant and unclassical classicism of modern French architecture—at least as good an example as the Capitol at Washington is of the really classical severity of an earlier style."

AFTER all, the most serious defect of the City Hall is its lack of surrounding space. It is a great building but shut in too closely.

THE May and June issues of the "Johns Hopkins University Studies in Historical and Political Science" are consolidated in one number, containing an essay by HENRY C. ADAMS, Ph. D., on "Taxation in the United States from 1789 to 1816." The July issue contains "Institutional Beginnings in a Western State," (Iowa), by Professor JESSE MACY, of Iowa College. Mr. ADAMS'S essay, as might be presumed, is not so much a historical inquiry as an expedition into the past, designed to bring back materials for the support of preconceived opinions. He finds that in 1789 the fathers of the Republic established the precedent of protecting and encouraging American manufactures, and is led to remark, thereupon, with great acumen, that "one may hold the first Congress responsible for the dangers that threatened the country in 1831, for the disasters that followed the distribution scheme of 1836, and for the absurd position in which the people of the United States now find themselves," *i. e.*, with an excess of revenue. Mr. ADAMS concludes with the statement that "tariff-reform means tariff for revenue only," which confirms our idea that he writes politically rather than historically. Perhaps the most absurd thing, however, in the essay, is the foot-note on page 30: "It is claimed that the MORRILL tariff was the price paid by the Republican leaders for the adherence of Pennsylvania to the party in 1861." The untruth of this "claim" being so patent, it is no cause for surprise to observe that Mr. ADAMS'S authority for it is Professor SUMNER, of Yale College.

Professor MACY'S contribution to the study of civilization's beginnings in Iowa appears to be a genuine effort, and to have historical value.

IN an article, some time ago, in the English *Army and Navy Magazine*, Lieutenant SHORE, an English naval officer, discussed a notable circumstance illustrating the Chinese system. He says: "There is one great blot on the naval and military system of China hitherto unnoticed, which, so far as can be ascertained, modern reforms have left untouched, and that is the entire absence of any medical service, or of means for the treatment of sick and wounded in war. There are no surgeons in either the army or the navy."

NUMBER 41½ of the U. S. Consular Reports contains 260 pages of the replies of the Consuls to a circular sent out by the Department asking for details concerning the culture of oranges, lemons, olives, figs, and raisins. The collection of facts is very extensive; there are some sixty reports in all, of which eight refer to Italy, eight to Spain, four to France, seven to Syria, six to South America, eight to the West Indies, and the others to widely scattered countries, including Australia, the Philippine Islands, Morocco, Mexico, Asia Minor, and Turkey. These, indeed, are the great fruit-growing regions of the globe, and the consular officers have sent the Department what appears to be a very practical and valuable collection of details. No other agency, at once so intelligent and trustworthy, is available to us for such a purpose.

IN connection with the subject of foreign fruit culture, may be noted the proposed exhibition and convention of experts, relating to the vine pest, *phylloxera*, which is to be held at Turin, under the direction of the Italian government, from August 8th to 15th. The *phylloxera* first appeared in Italy, in the Sicilian provinces of Messina and Caltanissetta, about five years ago, but it has not apparently spread much as yet, nor done any serious damage. The government, however, has taken the matter in hand, and its seriousness may be better understood when we consider the destruction done by the insect to the vines of France, and the fact that the grape crop of Italy is now valued at \$200,000,000 per annum, it being one-third in value of the total agricultural product of the kingdom.

ENGLAND'S Premier Earl, SHREWSBURY AND TALBOT, is by no means an exemplary young man in most respects, but he is doing the London public a service as a proprietor of cabs, exceptional for their excellence. He has 35, and 70 horses. On the back of the cab is his cypher, "S. T."

VOLUMINOUS account books, never yet published, of Mr. SCROPE, a Lancashire country gentleman, throw some curious light on prices in England a century and a half ago, in 1730, a dark colored cloth suit, trimmed with silver buttons and loops, with two pairs of breeches, costing 17 guineas, the cloth being priced at 18 shillings a yard. In 1732 the cloth for a scarlet roquelaure cost no less than 22s. a yard, and the charges for making up the cloak amounted to £5 16s. All clothes, in fact, were very expensive. A perfectly plain light colored cloth suit for common use cost Mr. SCROPE £9 in 1729; a bob-wig cost £2, and a tie-wig £5 in 1732. The squire, under the circumstances, had to be economical. His own dress was a matter of importance, he being a leading man in the county; but we find that in 1731 his son TOMMY had "a pair of breeches made out of an old scarlet riding cloak of mine," and that Mr. SCROPE only bought two pairs of boots a year in London. For these he paid from two to three pounds. His other boots he purchased more cheaply from a country shoemaker.

It might be supposed that in a "land of steady habits," of high intelligence, and advanced culture, people would be disinclined to the encouragement of barbaric noises as a sign of patriotism, and would especially prefer not to burn up themselves and their property, even on the Fourth of July. But such suppositions may be rash; here is a paragraph from a New Haven paper, giving some facts in relation to the matter:

"Boston had eleven fire alarms on the Fourth, and the bell rang altogether 363 strokes. It was in motion a large part of the time. Five of the fires were caused by fire-crackers. Also in Boston a little girl, seven years old, was burned to death by fire-crackers, setting her clothes on fire. At Lynn, a State Senator of Massachusetts, Mr. J. R. Baldwin, was thrown from his horse and probably fatally injured, and because of a fire-cracker. At New Haven, the Center Church, when crowded full, was fired by a cracker, but the flames were extinguished. Two gentlemen were thrown from their horses there and a third from his carriage because of fire-crackers in the streets. So you might go on all over the country, save Philadelphia."

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

MR. ROBERTS ON GOVERNMENT REVENUE.*

THE complaint that the teaching in Political Economy in our universities is little more than a repetition of doctrines devised with reference to English conditions, and for the promotion of English interests, has too much truth in it. But it is by no means so generally true as is supposed. There are a few of our higher institutions which never have "bowed their knee to Baal" in this matter, and Cornell University we believe is one. The Rev. Dr. Wilson, who hitherto has given instruction in this branch at Cornell, is a decided Protectionist. Recent changes have been made, but care is taken that the American teaching on the subject shall have a hearing. An endowed lectureship, "for lectures on Political Economy from the point of view of American legislation," has been founded by the Hon. Lewis Campbell, and the authorities of the university have shown their desire to execute the terms of the trust in selecting Dr. Ellis H. Roberts as the first lecturer on the new foundation. Dr. Roberts is a veteran in this field. He was a friend of Horace Greeley and of Ezra Cornell, and like them he has borne the burden and heat of the day as a defender of the Protective system. As editor of the *Utica Morning Herald* he is a power in the politics of his own state, and thus in the political life of the whole country. And as even the necessarily imperfect reports of his lectures in the newspapers showed, he possesses a rare acquaintance with the facts which constitute the vindication of our policy, and has a characteristic and vigorous way of dealing with them.

We therefore welcome the appearance of his lectures in book form as one of the most valuable contributions to the literature of the subject that has been made for years past. Indeed, we know of no work in this field of the present year, except Professor Therold Roger's "History of Labor and Prices in England," that is entitled to be compared with it. Like that this is a book that overflows with facts, and comes to theories through the avenue of historical experience. Like that it is chary of the wearisome discussions which have made economic literature a *nehushtan* to the average reader.

* GOVERNMENT REVENUE: ESPECIALLY THE AMERICAN SYSTEM. An Argument for Industrial Freedom, against the Fallacies of Free Trade. By Ellis H. Roberts, [L.L.D.] Pp. XIII. 389. 8vo. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Price, \$1.50.

Dr. Roberts devotes three chapters to the history of national policy as regards the relations of taxation to industry. We commend them to those newspaper writers who discourse glibly of nations which grew wealthy by practicing Free Trade. They show that ever since the dawn of commerce, national self-protection has been the rule, and anything else the exception forced upon weaker or subjugated nationalities by the stronger, and adopted only by the stronger when they felt secure of holding the first rank in the world's competition. But Dr. Roberts by no means confines his discussion to its bearing on this question. On the contrary he gives a careful analysis of the revenue system of the ancient world and of modern Christendom. In a few instances he would have made the account more valuable if he had been familiar with the more detailed investigations. Thus Boeckh is better worth reading for Greece, than even Grote and Curtius; and there is a recent prize essay on the Roman Provincial System, by an English university graduate whose name escapes us, which surpasses anything we have seen in regard to Roman taxation. He observes with much force that conquest in ancient times—Assyrian, Greek and Roman—was a means of getting your taxes paid, the main inducement to it being the large revenue drawn from the subjugated countries. Dr. Roberts dips into Chinese, Indian, Assyrian and Egyptian methods, but has nothing to tell of the curious system which prevails in Moslem countries, and which is the palmary instance of the miseries which a bad fiscal system may inflict. The genesis of the system is described in Sprenger's *Mohamed's Leben*, and its earlier development in Kremer's valuable works.

Of the chapter on our own history, we have to complain that it is confined too closely to the tariff question. The other great problems of taxation raised between 1831 and 1842 are hardly noticed, and the distribution of the surplus in 1836 is ignored altogether. It is true that to compress this part of our history into the space of a lecture, and to tell the story as well and as fully as Dr. Roberts has done it, involves the omission of much. But we think our author has failed to seize the most important and vital point of the present tariff discussion. In this and the following chapters he has given an ample vindication of the principles of our national policy. But he has not shown how the protective duties can be maintained at a proper level, when,—as must happen,—the revenue from them comes to exceed the legitimate and proper expenses of a national government of closely circumscribed powers.

The argument for high wages and their benefit in the ninth chapter, is admirably handled. It is clinched by comparative tables of the rates of wages in Great Britain and America. R. E. T.

A PROFITABLE HOME EMPLOYMENT.

YOUNG people who like neat and interesting work may find it as follows: Take sheets of printing or cheap writing paper, and fold them so as to make leaves, let me say of 6 x 8 inches. Make these into books of twelve leaves. Then cut out from newspapers, magazines or other publications, articles or paragraphs of all kinds, and assort them. Thus, the poems may be made into a collection. Paste them very neatly on only one side of the paper leaves, leaving a wide margin. When two or three hundred pages are thus filled, it may be cheaply bound. If MS. poems, or comments, engravings, etc., are added to illustrate the poems, the value of the collection will be greatly increased. In like manner, humorous stories and anecdotes may be made up. A large collection may be subdivided; that is to say, anecdotes relating to the law may be put together to make one work, and the medical to form another. The recipes for cooking would be precious to any housekeeper. Anecdotes narrated of public characters would of themselves form very valuable books. Almost any collections of this kind would bring high prices at certain auctions, when sold in company with a certain kind of books.

A cheap and practical way to make these collections is to obtain some neatly bound but useless book in which the print does not take more room than can be covered by a clipping. If it is occasionally too large the extra portion may be pasted over with a strip of white paper.

It is very seldom that one ever sees a newspaper which can not be made to yield extracts of value for such collections. And the one who cuts out a single anecdote can make it pay a large profit over the price of the paper. I am confident that I never open any newspaper whatever in which I do not see something well worthy of cutting out, and which would certainly be worth more in a collection than the price of the publication.

The making of these collections exerts an influence worth more than all the money they will sell for. It teaches the collector to *think*. It makes him consider the interest and value of thousands of items, to which he would not have otherwise given a thought. It induces him to search every journal thoroughly to find clippings of value. The newspaper which he would once have thrown aside as dull, becomes to him a gold-mine to be hunted over for nuggets. There are weekly and Sunday papers, which occasionally yield in a single number a score or two of pages to the shrewd selector. When a distinguished man dies, when some great event takes place, the public prints abound in incident or anecdote relative to him or to it, and these collected, become, after a few years, very valuable. The mere reading and uniting them induces the collector to think more, and his memory retains more from the collocation of the items than it would otherwise have done. Parents would do well to encourage this work in children, for they will at once observe how much it stimulates in them an interest in reading and culture.

I cannot undertake to tell the collectors where or how they can sell their books; all I can say is, that when such works are offered at auction or private sale, I am always struck by the prices which they bring. Thus for an auctioneer's catalogue of books, all one subject, some person having added to it a very few pages of notes, newspaper clippings and pictures and had it bound, I have gladly paid five dollars and consider it very cheap. When a book has had a few cuttings with the most trifling engravings and MS. notes added to it, every book auctioneer can make it bring twice or thrice its value as being "illustrated." And in many cases these additions are really worth more than the work itself. The newspaper portrait of an author, with "inedited" anecdotes of him, and his autograph added to his book, make it always more valuable, but there are cases when the portrait becomes very rare and the anecdotes are forgotten. Then the collection is worth rubies.

I think I hardly need append to these suggestions E. P. C., or "Exchanges please copy," since there is nothing which would do more to make both old and young take an interest in newspapers, as their dissemination. In this way any person who has a few minutes to spare every day can make any newspaper pay a large profit over the price of subscription and all the incidental expenses. Of course this will be very much determined by the topics selected, the incidental additions of notes, engravings, etc., and, finally, by the neatness with which the work is executed. Wide margins, nice cutting and careful pasting may make a difference of many dollars.

CHARLES G. LELAND.

THE GREAT VULTURE OF THE ANDES.

HIGH up among the towering snow-peaks of the Andes, you will find the condor—the huge carrion-vulture of South America. As you see him wheeling in circles three or four miles above you, he looks a mere speck; you would never imagine him a bird standing three to four feet high, often measuring as much as twelve feet between the tips of his wings, and six feet or more from beak to tail; with wings strong enough to break one of your limbs, and with beak and talons that might well be a terror to the young lambs and goats of the mountains. On his feet, he is a white-necked, brown-winged, awkward creature that, like a sea-bird, has to run a long distance before he can fly; but when once he is in the air, there is nothing more beautiful and graceful than his flight. His wings seem to be perfectly motionless, and hour after hour he can be seen, with apparently only the head and neck in action, ascending and descending in spiral curves, and floating in mid-air like a paper-kite. Little escapes the far-reaching eye and keen smell of the condor. As they soar so majestically aloft, they seem to be casting a greedy look upon the wayfarers, and the cattle feeding or wandering among the mountains. They are terribly voracious birds and are pretty sure, within a very short time, to pounce upon those that fall down through fatigue, exposure or mishap of any kind. Pictures on the old Peruvian vases represent children struggling in the grasp of condors, and so one might suppose that these gluttonous creatures would even attack man; but we know of no case to prove this, or the stories that tell of them seizing upon young animals and bearing them upon their backs to their rocky haunts twelve or thirteen thousand feet above the sea. They do attack lambs and goats, first picking out the eyes, and then tearing out the entrails with their dagger-like beaks; and it is as much as the shepherd dogs can do to protect their charge. The mere sight of living man, however, is enough to keep them at a distance. They will follow in sweeping circles high above you, as you and your donkey struggle along the valleys, heights, and snow-block'd paths; but you will have to use all manner of precautions to bring them even within gunshot. If you should fall over and pretend to be dead, they would sweep down on you in an instant. Thousands of these birds frequent the precipitous cliffs of the Uspallata Pass, which is the great highway over the Andes for travellers and cattle from the Argentine Republic into Chili. Here during the winter months, storms rage and many a one is lost in the snows or sinks down from exhaustion. Here and there the roadside is strewn with the clean-picked bones of horses, mules, oxen; and occasionally the remains of a human skeleton, tell of some poor fellow over whose fate the ravenous condors have rejoiced. Some of the battle fields of the late war, where Chilians and Peruvians fell in such numbers, bear evidence of the quick and thorough work of these great birds; and in the copper regions of Chili the sides of the paths down which the mules bring their pack-loads of ore, are covered with the bones of the poor animals that have fallen down exhausted under their burdens. In certain parts of South America the condor feeds almost entirely on the carcass of the guanaco—a kind of wild llama that lives in constant dread of its murderous enemy—the puma. The latter animal after eating its fill, covers its victim over with bushes, and then watches it. In the wild retreats of the Andine valleys when you see great flocks of condors wheeling round a spot and suddenly gliding up and down, you may be pretty sure that they are disputing with the puma over the guanaco that he has just killed.

The Chilian government has determined to treat the condor as an enemy to the republic. A price varying from five to twenty francs has been put upon its head, so that condor hunting now combines profit and sport. There are two or three ways of catching the condors. One is to

lie in wait at night near a recently killed animal. As soon as the remarkable scent of these birds brings them to the carcass, the hunters are ready to fire upon them. Others again will climb the trees where the condors are known to roost, and throw their lassos over them while they are in heavy sleep. But perhaps the most common method is the following: During the night, and with the least noise possible, a circular wall of earth or sticks about two feet high is made to enclose a little space into which is thrown a dead animal. The hunters hide a short distance off in waiting. Soon the condors come down, and voraciously attack the carcass till they have gorged themselves to stupidity and heaviness. Then with lassos and clubs and uttering the most confusing cries, the hunters rush in among them. There is a regular scrimmage. The scanty space will not allow the condors to give their bodies the necessary momentum to rise from the ground; and so one after the other they fall before the fatal blows of the hunters.

POPULAR OPINION IN NEW ENGLAND.

Boston, July 5.

IT is very difficult to measure the exact force of the opposition which so many educated and influential New Englanders seem to entertain against Mr. Blaine. But a few facts stand out so very prominently as to deserve attention. In the first place, the opposition seems to be strongest in and around the two great universities of New England,—Yale and Harvard. No doubt there are educated Republicans in Rhode Island, New Hampshire and Vermont who have thrown their influence against Blaine and Logan, and are likely to vote for a Democratic candidate, if his name happens to be Bayard, Cleveland or even McDonald. But this opposition is sporadic and not organized, while the dissatisfied Republicans near Harvard and Yale have appointed regular committees, and propose to work systematically toward the defeat of the Republican candidates. So intense is this opposition that some of the malcontent Republicans—highly educated scholars,—declare Mr. Blaine a more dangerous and less acceptable politician than even General Butler.

It is a remarkable fact, also, that the press of New England is either opposed to Mr. Blaine, or somewhat apologetic in his support. Even the *Portland Press*, perhaps the leading Republican paper in Maine, is not enthusiastic in its admiration of Mr. Blaine. Of course, there are papers and persons in New England ready to go with Mr. Blaine through thick and thin. But in the public prints and in the society of educated New Englanders one hears more against Mr. Blaine than in his favor, and if the editors, the professors, the clergymen, the physicians, the lawyers, and the writers of New England really have the influence to which they think themselves entitled, it might be safe to count Massachusetts and Connecticut with the anti-Blaine states. In this case, Massachusetts might be said to have joined Harvard, its professors and its graduates, while Connecticut appears to yield to the influences of Yale and New York City. Rhode Island and the three Northern states of New England are still expected to give their electoral votes to Blaine and Logan.

But in an election like that of next November, a very sharp line should be drawn between the educated classes and the masses of New England. The former are not so influential as is generally believed, and the masses are neither illiterate nor illogical. When General Butler courted the governorship of Massachusetts, the press and the professional gentlemen of the Commonwealth were almost unanimous in their opposition. Yet Mr. Butler was once elected in spite of the newspapers,—and the press of Massachusetts is not inferior to that of any other State,—and once he was defeated, not merely because the college-bred voters opposed him,—they had done that once before to very little advantage,—but also because some farmers and mechanics, some shopkeepers and a few other voters not familiar with University studies had changed their minds, Mr. Butler having disappointed them, as he disappoints most people who take it for granted that he is a capable politician and a thoroughly informed student.

The press opposition to Mr. Blaine, therefore, should count for very little in Massachusetts, the most important of the New England states. Whether or not the university graduates in the Bay State will have more influence than the press remains to be seen in November. But it will be prudent not to overrate that influence. It is significant that very few manufacturers, merchants, bankers, shopkeepers, mechanics and farmers appear in the anti-Blaine demonstrations. Quite likely, few of them have been asked to join; but were they asked, the answer would be lukewarm and evasive. That a few Republican business men are opposed to Mr. Blaine and say so, proves nothing as to the great number of employers and their wage-workers. To put the case somewhat sharply, Harvard College is not Massachusetts, and Yale College is not Connecticut; to every college graduate in New England there are scores of good citizens and honest voters, who know our universities chiefly by name, and not only dislike class distinctions, but are deeply opposed to class leadership, whatever its title to respect or even deference.

It is to be feared, also, that the plain people of Massachusetts, including the bankers and merchants, will fail to appreciate the arguments put forth by such honored gentlemen as President Eliot, Dr. William Everett, or Colonel Higginson. Most Massachusetts people remember the sharp things which Mr. Blaine has said about their State; but they prefer a spirited policy, both foreign and domestic, to Mr. Frelinghuysen's; they do not trust the English theory of trade and commerce, but prefer the American policy of rational protection; they accept Mr. Blaine as the bequest of the lamented Garfield, whom the Harvard gentlemen admired,

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although the average voters of New England do not think him Mr. Blaine's superior in ability or conduct. The average Republicans of Boston and Massachusetts are unable to see why they should have been asked to vote for Mr. Garfield as a matter of duty and patriotism, now to condemn Mr. Blaine, who is but another Garfield, as far as principles and morality are involved. Nor have the plain people of New England forgotten the rash blunder about President Arthur, who, when nominated, was described by the most polished New Englanders as a low politician and the associate of coarse people. The description was vivid and sharp, but it was founded in the mere prejudice and the idle notion of a few educated gentlemen whose gift of prophecy has not been justified by the event. The able men who denounced Mr. Arthur in 1880 will denounce to very little purpose in 1884. They themselves have taken good care of that matter.

President Eliot, who is neither sore, nor morbid, but profoundly displeased with both political parties, has repeated his favorite plea for young men. Not that he wishes to organize a third party to consist of young men, but he seems to distrust the aged and some other people above the mature age of two score and ten. He asserts that "a great majority of the voters are under 35 years of age." But this statement rests on a mistake. According to the census of 1880 the country contained 12,830,349 men of the voting age. The total number of persons from 21 to 34 years old are 11,423,587, while the total number of persons above that age was 13,297,669. More than one-half of these were men; but counting one-half only as men, the voters under 35 years of age were 5,711,794, against 6,648,835 above that age. If votes are simply counted, the young men will be in the minority. But that has nothing to do with Mr. Blaine's success in New England. And that success is not greatly endangered by the present opposition, weighty and dignified as it is.

The opposition is very pronounced, but it is confined to a special class, and it appears to be personal rather than anything else. Our excellent professors and editors do not like Mr. Blaine. But most likely they could not write a really national platform which Mr. Blaine would decline to stand upon. Our New England reformers cannot probably advance any truly national principles, that is to say, principles acceptable with the majority of American voters or even Republicans, to which Mr. Blaine, pliable as he is, would object. The plain men of Boston, Massachusetts and New England are aware of this, and wait patiently for a good argument going to prove that they ought to join the personal dislikes or share in the personal apprehensions of the literary class. The plain voters wonder why Mr. Blaine, himself an editor, an author and a man of literary tastes, is so distasteful to his brethren of the pen and the college degree. And they wonder much more why college people take the infallibility and good sense of college graduates for granted, while the political acumen of the farmers, the good sense of the mechanics, and the practical reason of the tradesmen, merchants, bankers and manufacturers is questioned. When the learned and the unlearned disagree, it is asked, is it safe to assume that the readers of Cicero are right, and that the humbler readers of the New Testament are wrong?

The common people of New England who have been the reliance of the Republican party in the Eastern States, ask with some show of reason whether on the whole the Republican party of the last twenty-four years has done better or worse than the Democratic party, whether the time has come for restoring the Democrats to national power, and whether Massachusetts together with Boston should be handed over to General Butler and the hungry Democrats as a permanent possession. Massachusetts and her plain people are less afraid of the Democrats in Washington than of a Democratic majority in their State House and in the City Hall of Boston. Massachusetts is not afraid of Mr. Blaine. It is afraid of a party whose title to respect and confidence is yet to be earned. The plain people of Massachusetts appear to prefer reform within the Republican party to any and every Democratic regime of which they know from personal experience.

C. W. ERNST.

REVIEWS.

THE RIVER CONGO.*

A ROMANCE hangs about the accounts of the first explorers of a river or a region. This romance is almost independent of the literary style of the writer, and is derived chiefly from the element of the mysterious and unknown into which he is constantly penetrating. This romance is necessarily absent from the work of one who travels in the same district after it has become measurably known, and its absence compels the traveller, if he would have us listen to him, to observe and describe more accurately; and to give us a more definite idea of the face of the country, its plants and animals, soil and climate, peoples, customs, and languages than was possible to the first explorer. This, Mr. Johnston has done. It is impossible to read his graphic descriptions, and examine the sketches and maps of this volume, without gaining a definite impression of the Lower Congo region, its capabilities and its drawbacks.

Our traveller tells us that when, in October, 1882, he proceeded by land from Ambriz to the mouth of the Congo, Portuguese possession was bounded by the river Loge, between Ambriz and Kinsembo. The luxuriant vegetation of the interior does not reach the coast until a few miles south of the Congo mouth, from which, as far as Boma, about 80

miles up the river, extends a belt rich in vegetation and animal life, but the home of deadly fevers and sickening heat. The cataract region, which, until Stanley surmounted its difficulties, effectually cut off the Upper Congo, stretches from a little above Boma to near Stanley Pool, and seems to be, save in the ravines, down which clear streams ran through dense woods to join the main river, an uninteresting country, bare of almost everything save grass so high that it effectually shuts out the view in every direction, and so thick, strong, and teeming with awned seeds as to make travelling the perfection of misery. Though the Congo probably never descends more than 12 feet at a time, the continual succession of rapids extending over some two hundred miles is, and must continue, a great barrier to the development of the interior basin, until a railway or good road is constructed via the Kwilu.

From Stanley Pool upwards the Congo Basin is densely timbered, and in the neighborhood of Msuata, the country commences to be thickly populated.

From the account given of the climate of the region from Vivi upwards, it would appear that the greater part of the sickness attributed to it is really due to want of conformity with hygienic rules, caused partly by imprudence, and partly by the lack of necessary comforts. There are four months of rain on the coast, but on Stanley Pool there are but four months of dry weather, and higher up rain falls even in June, August and September. The extent of the forest belt is largely limited by the native bush fires, which sweep off the forest from many districts that have a dry season. Among the plants of the Lower Congo, the *Leguminosae* are especially prominent, represented by such beautiful flowers as *Rhyncosia* and *Camoensia*, by *Erythrophloeum*, a tree from 70 to 100 feet high, by numerous mimosas, etc. The composite, mallow, rose, orchid, commelina and palm tribes are abundant, and present some striking forms. Insect life swarms, and unfortunately is not limited to gorgeous butterflies and innocent beetles, but includes some terrible ants, and still more formidable flies, accompanied by an abundance of their spider enemies. Crocodiles are common and dangerous, so much so that the voyager is ever on the look-out for them. Large monitors and many smaller lizards abound, but snakes are rare. Bird life is plentiful in all its forms, darters, pelicans, tropic birds, spur-winged plovers, fruit pigeons, plaitain-eaters, barbets, colies, sunbirds, kingfishers, woodpeckers, parrots, fill the forests and the river banks with life. The one species of vulture is the *Gypohieirax*, who catches fish better than the fishing-eagle, and eats everything. More dangerous to man than even the crocodile is the hippopotamus, which appears to take pleasure in wrecking canoes, thus leaving their crew a prey to the watchful reptiles. Elephants are common, but the rhinoceros does not occur, and the forest regions are poor in antelopes. The children at the mission schools recognize the gorilla, but it is not found on the Lower Congo, where true monkeys are scarce, but galagos and certain other lemurs are common.

The peoples of the Congo are Bantu; somewhat degraded or mixed upon the coast (Ka-kongo, Ba-shi-kongo) but becoming finer in the interior. The Ba-shi-kongo are a degenerate branch of the great Ba-kongo tribe which was once the ruling race upon the lower Congo. The Ba-kongo settlements still extend to Stanley Pool, but the once great Congo empire is limited to a small territory between Sao Salvadoe and the river. The Ba-kongo are indolent, fickle, and sensual, greatly inferior to the Ba-teke and Ba-yansi above them. Among these latter peoples the mystical phallic worship prevails, whereas it has disappeared among the lower coast tribes. The Upper Congo people are well-formed and muscular, kindly, fond of color and music, and decidedly artistic. Their houses are comfortable, and the family is well developed, husbands, wife and children often making a pretty family picture. The want of hair upon the skin is largely artificial—every hair, even the eye brows and eye lashes, which ventures to appear anywhere except upon the top of the head is remorselessly plucked out.

The only regret felt by the reader of Mr. Johnston's book is that there is not more of it.

MINGO AND OTHER SKETCHES IN BLACK AND WHITE. By Joel Chandler Harris. 12 mo. Pp. 273. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co.

As a collector and faithful reproducer of negro folk-lore, Mr. Harris already has won for himself not merely the gratitude of a great host of readers, but the discriminating praise of comparative mythologists who recognize the value of material that he has rescued on the very eve of its complete loss. Admirable as this work has been, however, it has been photographic rather than artistic; a literal reproduction, in which there has been no attempt at what a painter would call composition, and in which dramatic effect, at least on the part of the writer, has been quite out of the question. To a certain extent, the same photographic quality is found in three of the four stories which make up this new volume. In the fourth story, "At Teague Poteet's," which also is his latest work,—it was published but a little while ago in *The Century*,—the case is altogether different, and the contrast thus presented shows in a very striking manner the great advance that he has made. Just as he has photographed *Uncle Remus* and the hands of the plantation, so in the earlier of these "sketches,"—studies is a better term to apply to them,—he has reproduced with absolute realism the life of the Georgia whites of the middle and lower classes, together with the life of their negro servants. This is very interesting, in its way very admirable; but it still leaves a great deal to be desired from the standpoint of art,—and the difference between these studies, destitute of plot, and having only very

* The River Congo, from its mouth to Bolobó, with a general description of the Natural History and Anthropology of its Western Basin. By H. H. Johnston, F. Z. S., F. R. G. S. London: Sampson Low & Co. 1884. New York: Scribner & Welford.

simple motives, or no motives at all, and "At Teague Poteet's," is as wide as that between a correct life study and a picture that has a soul. It is just in this that Mr. Harris has taken his long step ahead; he has put soul into his work. "At Teague Poteet's," has the careful finish, the realism, the fine individuality of his earlier work; but it has also plot, diverse and blended motives, dramatic effect,—qualities, which in his earlier work were practically lacking. It has a beginning, a middle, and a climax. Its development from stage to stage is logical. Its climax is unavoidable. All this is not mere accident, due to a felicitous choice of situation,—as might be supposed had the story come from an unknown hand,—but obviously is due to innate skill that exercise has tempered and refined. In this latest work, the author goes firmly and surely because he has a greater knowledge of and a greater confidence in his own powers. Here, then, his work as a novelist really begins, and with the abundant proof that he has given of his purely literary ability, with the proof now added of his ability, to construct a plot that is at once natural and effective, it is but a reasonable belief that he has before him an exceptionally brilliant literary career.

T. A. J.

ARMINIUS VAMBÉRY: His Life and Adventures; written by Himself. 12mo. Pp. 370. New York: Cassell & Co.

As the one European, outside of Russia, who thoroughly understands Central Asian affairs, Vambéry has a peculiar and prominent place in the world. For near 20 years he has been a political prophet, whose prophecies—unlike most political prophecies—have come true. It was he who first set before Europe clearly the Asiatic policy of Russia; the policy that had its first striking manifestation in the subjugation of Khiva; that was not less strikingly manifested in the conquest of the adjoining Khanates of Khokand and Bokhara; and that, being extended beyond the Hindu Kush into Afghanistan, precipitated the Anglo-Afghan war. Before each of these several advances eastward was made, Vambéry announced to Europe, definitely, what Russia was about to do; and presently that which he had foretold was done.

Like that of all successful prophets, Vambéry's faculty of foreknowing rests upon the firm foundation of a thorough knowledge of the causes at work to produce the ends which he foretells; and this present autobiography is a narrative of his adventurous journeyings in Central Asia, by which was gained his understanding of the lines of thought and action, of policy and of principle, of the dwellers on the Roof of the World. Quite apart from its value as a lively presentment of the characteristics of a region that practically is unknown, the story that he tells is delightful reading in itself. Notwithstanding the check imposed by the author's exceeding self-complacency, it is impossible not to feel for him the hearty admiration that instinctively is accorded to the man who, in the face of great difficulties, accomplishes great things. Vambéry's difficulties set in vigorously when he was but 12 years old—for then his parents decided that he was old enough to earn his living, and incontinently turned him out of doors. Whether this is a custom common in Hungary, or merely a peculiarity of the Vambéry family, he does not say. At all events, from this depth of poverty his indomitable energy rescued him; made a scholar of him—at least, made a linguist of him, for his scholarship seems to have expended itself in the attainment of extraordinary lingual proficiency; gave him a reputable standing in the world, and eventually enabled him to become an explorer of the region Southeast of the Caspian Sea: a purpose that from his childhood was dear to his heart.

With the general outlines of his adventures—his disguise as a dervish and his pilgrimage through Persia, the Khanates, Afghanistan and Turkistan—the world is familiar; but a new zest is given to the story by the freshness and spirit with which these outlines now are filled in. Indeed, Vambéry has a truly Oriental faculty for story telling—and especially for telling those stories of which the hero is himself.

THE AMERICAN HORSEWOMAN. By Elizabeth Karr. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 1884.

Theory, as the explanation and rule of successful practice, when simply and intelligently given, saves the beginner in various practical arts much groping and stumbling. A man who, in learning to row, is taught from the start the rule of a correct stroke, though at first he may seem encumbered by the number of things that have to be remembered at once, really makes more rapid and substantial progress than the man who merely feels about for the easiest way of doing it. In this, as in more complicated matters, science is "common sense co-ordinated." This co-ordination of common sense is especially required by women in learning to ride, as a woman's position in the saddle is so much more forced and unnatural than a man's that she needs all the theory that can be added to practice to assist her. Many women and girls have all the facilities for riding except proper instruction, which generally is to be had only at a riding school. Fathers, brothers, and the usual "male escort," are not very helpful in this matter. They may plainly perceive (and the perception is generally distinct in proportion to the closeness of relationship of the "male escort") that the girl does not sit square in her saddle, that she has not a secure seat, and that she looks awkward on her horse, but they are quite unable to give her any practical advice beyond telling her to "sit square" and "hold up straight." In this excellent, sensible, unpretending volume, Mrs. Karr does more than the "male escort." She explains in detail, and with the help of plates, the theory of the correct seat, which it is difficult for girls not regularly trained to acquire, unless they are "instinctive riders," an accomplish-

ment which Mrs. Karr looks upon with about as much respect as the professional musician entertains for the man who "plays by ear." The firmness and security, and consequent correctness, of a woman's seat depend mainly upon the position of the legs and feet, and are impossible to acquire if they be not properly disposed. There are some excellent practical directions about saddle, bridle, etc. (Mrs. Karr advocates entirely the modern English three-pommed saddle), and a great deal of sound advice about the management of a horse. Mrs. Karr also gives some very sensible hints about habits, etc., which, though quite unnecessary in a large city, are not beside the mark in provincial districts, where the idea yet lingers that picturesqueness of costume may still be attempted in what Mrs. Karr, it must be confessed, calls "horse-back riding" (she writes from North Bend, Ohio), in place of the board-like compactness and severity which is the English *fiat* for the road. The author is evidently a skilful horsewoman, having had, besides long practice, "the benefit of the best continental teaching," and is therefore qualified to speak with some authority. The directions are so practical and simple that any girl with fair natural advantages, and free command of a moderately good horse, could teach herself to ride by the aid of this book, though something more would be required to make her an accomplished horsewoman. The book is pleasantly and sympathetically written, and her countrywomen, for whom it was prepared, may thank Mrs. Karr for the service she has rendered them, as it is the first volume on this subject that has been produced in America for women by a woman.

THE CO-OPERATIVE COMMONWEALTH IN ITS OUTLINES. An Exposition of Modern Socialism. By Lawrence Gronlund. 12mo., pp. 278. Boston: Lee & Shepard, 1884.

This little book is a reprint, so far as its first six chapters, of a pamphlet published in 1878, under the title of "The Coming Revolution," and it has now been increased by the addition of seven more chapters. It is a full and clear statement of the leading principles of philosophic socialism, such as is taken for granted by Henry George and Frederic Harrison, and the leaders of the French and German schools of the same sort. It is, of course, an absolute contradiction of all that has passed hitherto for sound political economy, and of the accepted truths as to the advantages of individual liberty of action. That wealth and progress are due to emulation, to the desire of saving, and, in short, to the principle of private property, are statements that find no lodgment in Mr. Gronlund's theories. His book has the advantage of much other recent literature on the subject, in that he does not advocate destruction directly, but only asks for such a change of heart as shall make socialism the solvent for all existing evils. Indeed, he takes the credit of much legislation, of which the good or bad remains to be shown by the test of time, as being due to the widespread knowledge of communistic theories among even those who are quite unconscious of any wish to put them into the shape of laws affecting the every-day business of the world we live in. Books of this kind are not easily analyzed, any more than they are satisfactorily answered, because they are based on methods of thought quite out of harmony with that which has hitherto been accepted by those who believe in the existing order of things. Still it is well to have such a clear, fair and earnest statement of the faith that inspires the modern socialist, and it will be well to make it the text for such instructions as ought to be given to our University students, as a means of enabling them to point out the errors at the bottom of its very foundation and being.

BRIEFER NOTICES.

JOHN LEECH, whose caricatures formed the chief artistic feature of the London *Punch* for many years, up to the time of his death in 1864, wielded a somewhat more rugged pencil than his successor, whom we now know so well, George Du Maurier. His fun was louder, his humor rather broader, his satire more pronounced. Yet, as is justly said in the preface to this collection ("Pictures of Life and Character," by John Leech. New York: D. Appleton & Co.), the caricatures in *Punch* are very rarely coarse, cruel or bitter, and they very seldom lapse from good taste; Leech, therefore, contributing so much to this unique perennial stream of fun, was at all times free from offence. The objects of his satire must laugh with him and with the crowd. In the present volume, a nice addition to the "Parchment Paper Series," there are about eighty reproductions of his pictures, covering a wide range, and presenting many-sided views of English "life and character."

A decidedly raw, crude piece of fiction-making is "Miss Nancy," by an author who chooses to remain entirely anonymous, (Philadelphia: David McKay), and short shrift it will probably get with most critics. Yet it has redeeming traits: the scene is laid at Berkeley Springs and in Philadelphia; the characters are original and vigorously drawn; and it has some elements of rather sharp satire upon society in the city. These are merits; we are thankful to have a novel come out of the ground south of Hudson River, and thankful that it doesn't carry us immediately to Europe for an international comparison of manners. Something to develop the fields yet unworked, something off the old fields whose straw has been threshed so much, makes itself a welcome, even it does not show the most delicate touch or carry the smoothest finish.

Mr. James W. Steele's "To Mexico By Palace Car" (Jansen, McClurg & Co., Chicago), is not, as a hasty reader might be too apt to

conclude, a mere piece of documentary literature, put forth in the interest of the Mexican Central Railway, just opened. Very likely the completion of that great trunk system, whereby the traveler from the United States may now pass continuously from Boston through the entire circle of leading Mexican cities, was an incentive in the preparation of this little guide-book, but it has its own reasons for being. Books about Mexico are just now plentiful, but there is room for this unpretentious new corner, which is full of simple timely hints upon travel, the country and the people.

Messrs. Thomas Y. Crowell & Co., New York, have issued a new edition of Lady Callcott's well-known "Little Arthur's History of England." Lady Callcott has an admirable knack of drawing juvenile attention. She does not make her "History" a dry record of dates, accessions and battles, but tells it as a story, seizing upon picturesque and pathetic incidents, and making her small audience feel interested in historical personages and events from their entirely human side. Something of the dry-as-dust must enter here, as in any long record of reigns and events quite devoid after this lapse of living concern, but Lady Callcott does the best possible with it, and her book has long been a favorite.

AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS.

THE author of the successful novel, "Called Back," who wrote under the *nom de plume* of Hugh Conway, confesses his real name to be F. J. Fargus. He is a member of a firm of auctioneers at Bristol, England. —Miss Helen Zimmern, a clever English writer, especially in the field of literary biography, has become a correspondent of the Boston *Advertiser*. —The London *Athenæum* disputes the claim that it was R. H. Horne who introduced Mrs. Browning to the public, and publishes a bibliography of her earlier writings, showing that many of them appeared in its own columns. —The first edition of Mr. Davis's "Law in Shakespeare," published in February last, was sold entirely to lawyers. The author is a lawyer, a graduate of the University of Michigan, and has been Governor of Minnesota. —Mr. Percy Fitzgerald adds to the long list of books from his hand "The Life and Times of William IV." Like all the rest of his "works" it is almost wholly a compilation.

Mr. Jay Gould has a fine library, has written at least two books, and is understood to be the financial backer of the *Manhattan Magazine*. —A recent number of the London *Academy* contains the following advertisement: "To the Compassionate. Help is implored for a Lady who is dangerously ill and absolutely destitute; daughter of a deceased Colonel in the U. S. Army and Correspondent of the leading English Newspapers. Subscriptions received by Miss Amelia B. Edwards. The Larches, Westbury-on-Trym, Bristol." —There is no truth in the statement somewhat widely circulated—in which this column also, we are sorry to say, has been an offender,—that Professor Seeley is preparing an enlarged edition of his "Expansion of England." How the report originated we do not know, but the author has no intention of making any alteration in his book. —During his time Charles Reade dealt with many publishers, but he began with Mr. Bentley. By an odd coincidence Mr. Bentley also published his last novel, "A Perilous Secret." —Colonel Olcott is superintending the passage through the Press in London of a volume of his collected lectures and addresses upon "Theosophy, Religion and Occult Science."

Mr. T. B. Aldrich will spend the summer abroad and during his absence the *Atlantic Monthly* will be under the charge of Mr. Scudder. —A new monthly illustrated magazine, devoted to the interests of the British army and navy, was announced to make its appearance in London on the 1st of July. —The united Beckford and Hamilton libraries recently sold at auction in London brought £86,444. Mr. Quaritch bought more than one-half in value, and a quarter, at least, on his own account. —Mr. W. J. Fitz-Patrick, F. S. A., is engaged upon a life of Father Thomas Burke, a Dominican Friar, familiarly known as the "Prince of Preachers." He was a good story-teller, and a humorist with dramatic powers of mimicry. In America his appeals on behalf of public charities realized \$500,000. —The vacancy caused by the death of Rev. Dr. Ezra Abbott in the faculty of the Harvard Divinity School has been filled by the appointment of Professor J. H. Thayer, formerly of Andover Theological Seminary. Professor Thayer is now at work upon a new edition of Grimm's "Lexicon of New Testament Greek."

A very interesting paper in the *July Magazine of American History* is that by Lewis Rosenthal, on "Rousseau in Philadelphia," wherein he discusses the theory,—advanced by Mr. Lowell, by John Morley, and by Sir H. Maine, among others, that the views and principles of the American Declaration had their fatherhood in the writings of Rousseau and his French school. Mr. Rosenthal takes the opposite view, and considers the evidence conclusive that the doctrines of the Declaration were of Anglican and not of Gallic origin. We have no doubt as to the soundness of his conclusions.

Messrs. James R. Osgood & Co. are favoring the rising tide of summer travel to Nova Scotia, Cape Breton, etc., by issuing a new revised edition of their admirable and encyclopædic "Maritime Provinces" Guide; and also by publishing a naive and entertaining illustrated volume, "Over the Border," recording the recent summer voyage of an American party to the land of Evangeline, Annapolis, Clare, the Basin of Minas and other Acadian localities.

"A New England Winter" is to be Mr. Henry James's next story, a short one, in two parts, to be begun in the *August Century*. This title promises well, until we are told that the hero, a Boston artist, is "just returned from Europe."

M. Sarcey, the French critic, who had been afflicted with cataract in both eyes, has been relieved by an operation. —An illustrated German *Edition de Luxe* of Lenau's works, with a life of the author, is announced in Vienna, where his popularity continues unimpaired. —Over 40,000 copies of M. Daudet's new novel, "Sappho," were sold within the first two days. —Professor Franz Rühl, of Königsburg, has discovered a manuscript of a diary of the Sixteenth Century, in which some accounts of excavations at Troy are to be found. —Jules Verne published a tale, "Kéraban le Tébou," at Christmas, and is already bringing out a new book, suggested by the Krakatoa earthquakes. —By arrangement with the author, Messrs. Charles Scribner's Sons will publish within a short time an edition of Mr. John Rae's "Contemporary Socialism." —A fourth edition of Mr. Alexander Ireland's "Book Lover's Enchiridion" is in the press. It has been, deservedly, one of the finest successes of late years.

The French Academy has just awarded the chief Alphen prize to M. Lefevre-Pontalis, ex-deputy, for his work entitled "Jean de Witt, Grand Pensionnaire de Hollande." It is reported that for fully ten years the author labored at the material for his work, seeking for it in out-of-the-way places, in private and in public archives and collections of manuscripts. —Mrs. Fawcett, Miss Frances Power Cobbe, Mrs. F. E. Hogan, M. D., Miss Shirreff and Mrs. H. O. Barnett, are among the contributors to the section of the work dealing with England in "The Woman Question in Europe." —M. Ernest Renan's new book, "Nouvelles Etudes d'Histoire Religieuse," is, it is said, to be attacked at once by the Clerics. A rejoinder is to appear very soon in Paris. Arrangements have already been made for an English version of M. Renan's work.

The great problem in human nature presented by Frank R. Stockton in his story "The Lady or the Tiger," is likely to remain forever a matter for controversy. After a discussion in a large social company in London, whether it was the tiger or the lady that issued from the door which the young man opened, a well-known English authoress who was present resolved to submit the question to Robert Browning, who presently returned her this reply: "I have no hesitation in supposing that such a princess, under such circumstances, would direct her lover to the tiger's door; mind I emphasize *such* and *so* circumstanced a person."

Mr. F. S. Saltus has completed his life of Donizetti, and the result is the most exhaustive work ever written on any composer. It occupied the author over seven years and contains a vast amount of information on all musical subjects. It will be published simultaneously in English, French and Italian and will form three volumes of 600 pages each. —The Swedish historical romances known as "The Surgeon's Stories" are brought to a close (Jansen, McClurg & Co.) with "The Times of Alchemy." In this final volume various loose threads, running through the series, are brought together and a climax is effected. —A new edition of the "Round Robin Series" is announced. The principal decoration of the cover will be the name of the author of the story, now to be made known officially for the first time.

Messrs. Harper & Bros. report that Ignatius Donnelly's "Atlantis," published by them two years ago has reached a sale in this country of over 12,000 copies. —Mr. Samuel Ward had written a considerable portion of an autobiography, carrying his life down to the time he first went to Germany. It is said to be full of vigor and gayety. —Rev. C. H. Spurgeon is again at work upon "The Treasury of David." He writes to Messrs. Funk & Wagnalls that the seventh and last volume, so long delayed by the author's sickness will, he hopes, be ready for issue before the close of the present year.

Still another dictionary enterprise is announced,—a new edition of Stormouth's work, revised and edited by Rev. P. H. Phelp. —Mr. Oswald Crawford, the author of "Portugal, Old and New," has in the press for publication by Messrs. Chapman & Hall, London, a novel of modern life, called "The World We Live In." —Mr. H. O. Houghton, the publisher, will give the 500 employes of the Riverside Press establishment a half holiday on full pay every Saturday afternoon from now until September. —Included in Messrs. D. Lothrop & Co.'s extensive list of publications for the coming holiday season are "The Golden West," by Margaret Sidney, and "A Family Flight Around Home," by Rev. E. E. Hale and Susan Hale. —Francis S. Drake has embodied in a volume, which he calls "Tea Leaves," particulars he has ascertained regarding 100 of the persons who took part in the famous tea party in Boston Harbor. The value of the book as history is yet to be proved, but it was a bright idea of Mr. Drake's and one well worth an effort to carry out.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

THE SHADOW OF THE WAR: A STORY OF THE SOUTH IN RECONSTRUCTION TIMES. Pp. 378. \$1.25. Jansen, McClurg & Co., Chicago. (J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.)

THE GREAT REPUBLIC. By Sir Lepel Henry Griffin, K. C. S. I. Pp. 189. Scribner & Welford, New York. (Porter & Coates, Philadelphia.)

EXCESSIVE SAVING A CAUSE OF COMMERCIAL DISTRESS. By Uriel H. Crocker. Pp. 40. \$0.50. W. B. Clarke & Carruth, Boston.

UNITED STATES NOTES: A HISTORY OF THE VARIOUS ISSUES OF PAPER MONEY IN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES. By John Jay Knox. Pp. 250. \$2.50. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. (J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.)

TO MEXICO BY PALACE CAR. By James W. Steele. Pp. 95. \$0.25. Jansen, McClurg & Co., Chicago. (J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.)

ON HISTORY AND THE STUDY OF HISTORY. By William P. Atkinson. Pp. 107. \$0.50. Roberts Bros., Boston. (Porter & Coates, Philadelphia.)

SCIENCE NOTES.

THE *Popular Science Monthly* for August is to appear earlier than usual, and will contain a large share of matter suited to the season when "heavy" articles are laborious reading. Grant Allen writes on "Hickory-nuts and Butternuts." The geysers of the Yellowstone Park and other regions will be described in an illustrated article. There will be an entertaining chapter on monkeys, and another telling what wonders we may see if we will only watch the creatures of our own localities.

The appropriations for scientific work provided for in the "Sundry Civil Bill," passed by Congress, are: \$501,470 for the coast survey; \$244,500 for the fish commission; \$467,700 for the geological survey, and \$868,038 for the signal service, aggregating \$2,081,708. In addition to this sum, \$149,500 is asked for the National Museum, \$55,000 for the Smithsonian Institution, and \$40,000 for the protection and improvement of the Yellowstone National Park. The same bill further (and wisely) provides for a joint commission to consider the present organization of the institutions first mentioned, "with the view to secure greater efficiency and economy of administration of the public service in said bureaus." Another commission, consisting of scientific men to be appointed by the President, is also called for "to inquire into the organization, work, expenses and reconstruction of the naval observatory, and to report to Congress the best system for its future management."

The Budget appropriation to the *Institut de France* (or Institute, which comprises the five organizations known as the French Academy, the Academy of Sciences, the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences, the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles-Lettres, and the Academy of Fine Arts), for the current year, is 720,000 francs, of which the Academy of Sciences receives 203,000 francs, and the Academy proper 98,000. Each member of the various sections of the Institute receives an annual stipend of 1,500 francs, and the several permanent secretaries 6,000 francs.

A call is issued for the formation, at Saratoga, in September, under the auspices of the American Social Science Association, of an "American Historical Association, consisting of professors, teachers, specialists, and others interested in the advancement of History in this country." Arrangements will be made, it is stated, "for the preparation of a few original papers, in abstract," at the first meeting of the proposed association, in Putnam Hall, Saratoga, on Tuesday, September 9, at 4 p. m. The call is signed by Hon. John Eaton, United States Commissioner of Education, now President of the American Social Science Association; by Mr. F. B. Sanborn, Secretary; and by Professors K. C. Adams, M. C. Tyler, and H. B. Adams, of Ann Arbor, Cornell and Johns Hopkins.

ART NOTES.

THE Academy of the Fine Arts has an added attraction this summer in the Sellers collection of pictures, temporarily on deposit there. The collection is well selected, and though not large, includes numerous important works. Among these may be mentioned a landscape by Daubigny, a remarkably strong piece of color, vigorous, and yet refined; the best example of this artist's style ever exhibited in this city. An Italian scene by O. Achenbach, an outlook from an elevation crowned with old olive trees, beautifully painted in his earlier and better manner; one of Van Marcks' cattle portraits, probably regarded as the most valuable piece of the collection, certainly a noble work by the prince of animal painters. "The Emigrant's Letter," by Carl Hubner, a Düsseldorf composition conveying an adequate idea of the merits of that school. "Sketching" by F. Compe Calix, a forest interior with figures, a delightful landscape, very rich and picturesque. "Moonlight on the Water," by P. J. Clays, a strong marine, full of interest and very effective. "Heavy Hauling," a Russian scene by A. Schreyer, an original and striking subject treated with all Schreyer's masterly ability. There are also excellent examples of W. T. Richards, J. Wells Champney, Paul Weber, D. R. Knight and other distinguished painters, well known to our art loving public, beside several admirable works by masters, rarely, if ever seen on this side of the Atlantic, as, for instance, a marvelously good piece of figure painting by F. Tirado, an Italian, who has attained reputation in Europe within a recent period.

Mr. Xanthus Smith has on exhibition in a Chestnut Street window a composition representing the opening skirmish on the first day of the battle of Gettysburg, the leading incident being the charge of zouaves in which General Reynolds was killed. The artist has considered his theme from the picturesque point of view, making no picture to historic accuracy of statement, and has succeeded in producing a brilliant battle scene, albeit close criticism might find it a little dramatic, not so say theatrical, in treatment. It is, however, a creditable endeavor to produce

a picture of high character, is carefully studied and in the management of masses of figures shows a considerable degree of skill. The landscape is good, and although subordinated to the main subject, is interesting and well searched out.

Mr. Frank L. Kirkpatrick who has been engaged in superintending certain experimental ventures in the reproduction of pictures by color-printing, recently returned to his easel and will hereafter devote his attention exclusively to original work. He has now under way an important picture which gives promise of excellence beyond anything he has yet produced. If enabled to finish the work in season it will doubtless be his contribution to the autumnal exhibition at the Academy. Mr. Kirkpatrick is an artist by grace of natural ability, and his talents have been cultivated in certain directions with remarkable success. As a colorist, for example, he has easily attained brilliant preeminence. He has, too, a strong feeling for the picturesque, which he is neither afraid nor ashamed of, a desirable quality in these days when our young men are loftily given to regarding the picturesque as superfluous and impertinent.

There is talk of a school for American art students in Paris, with William F. Daunat as a professor.——Anatole de Beaulieu, one of Ingres's ablest pupils, is dead. He was a medalist in the *Salon* of 1868.——The reputation of Constable's landscapes is as high as ever it was, far higher than the painter himself ever supposed it could be. One of his finest works, "The Hay Wain," has just been etched on an unusually large scale by M. Brunet-Desbaines.——The Du Maurier exhibition attracts much attention in London. The works shown are the finest examples of twenty years' studies and practice, comprising about three hundred, picked from not fewer than a thousand drawings. Mr. Henry James has supplied an introduction to the catalogue.——It is stated that the additional amount of money—about \$150,000—required for the completion of the Technical College, at South Kensington, for which the Prince of Wales made an appeal recently, has been guaranteed. The splendid buildings are practically ready for occupation.

Daniel C. Beard, the well known figure and humorous painter, was frightfully injured on the evening of the Fourth of July by the explosion of a red light that he was setting off, at College Point, Long Island. It is stated that both his eyes are irretrievably lost.——Mr. Vitalis, the Greek sculptor, now residing in Munich, has made considerable progress with his statue of Mr. Gladstone, which, when completed, will be placed in one of the public squares of Athens.——Such was the success of the recent centenary exhibition at Newcastle of pictures painted by T. M. Richardson the elder, that preparations are making for a similar exhibition of the works of his sons.

Charles J. Taylor is illustrating for Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Dr. Holmes's ballad of the "Boston Tea Party."——Victor Hugo subscribed 500 francs for the monument to Delacroix.——Alfred Lenoir is to do the bronze statue of Berlioz to be erected at Paris.——The financial troubles of the Southern Art Union are now said to be happily at an end. The Industrial Board lately met and appointed committees for the ensuing year. It is hoped in the autumn to engage a teacher for designing carpets, oil-cloths, fabrics, wall-paper, etc.

The New England Institute "Year Book," to which we have already briefly referred, is to be issued in connection with the Art Catalogue of the Fourth Annual Autumn Exhibition at Boston, and the design is to give graphic illustrations of the highest American art products of the year. It is promised that the book shall be an example of printing and binding, paper and typography, unexcelled in American bookmaking, and we are well disposed to believe the pledge will be made good, both from the success of last year's catalogue, and because the present venture has been entrusted in its mechanical portions to the *Art Age* press, which under the taste and skill of Mr. Arthur B. Turnure, has done so much to attract attention to fine printing. The Catalogue and Art Year Book, of 1883, cost \$10,000 to manufacture, and it is intended that the new number shall surpass that issue in many respects.——Amongst the new instructors of the Art Students' League, of New York, whose classes will reopen in the autumn, are Kenyon Cox, F. W. Freer, J. Alden Weir and Francis C. Jones.

NEWS SUMMARY.

FOREIGN.—It is feared that the exodus from Marseilles and Toulon will result in spreading the cholera. The migration from Paris to the seaside is unexampled. The total number of deaths from cholera at Toulon from the first appearance of the disease on the 8th inst., was 154.——A virulent epidemic prevails on the Russian frontier, near Kerbela, a town of Asiatic Turkey.——A despatch to the London *Times*, dated the 5th inst., from Dongola, says: "The Mudir of Dongola has achieved a brilliant victory over the rebels at Debbah. The enemy was routed with a loss of 2,000 killed. We now consider ourselves saved."——Advices to the Paris *Temps* from Suakim say that news has been received there that General Gordon has been murdered by his soldiers, and that the Mahdi has occupied Khartoum. This report has not been confirmed.——Despatches from St. Paul de Loanda, on the west coast of Africa, mention reports to the effect that Henry M. Stanley has sailed for England. The commanders of Portuguese war vessels have ascended the Congo and annulled the treaties that Stanley had concluded with the natives, which granted to the African International Association sovereignty over territory that had been declared to be neutral.——The French allowed the Lang-Son garrison three days to surrender before they were attacked. The officers of the garrison replied that they had no orders to surrender. The French officers who were taken prisoners are well treated.

—Prime Minister Ferry has telegraphed to the French Minister at Peking, instructing him to demand from China a war indemnity of 250,000,000 francs. He has also telegraphed to Admiral Courbet, ordering him to seize the Fontcheun Arsenal as a guarantee for the payment of the indemnity. —The formal presentation of the Bartholdi statue of Liberty Enlightening the World, by the French Government to the United States, took place in the Gauthier workshop at Paris on the 4th inst. Mr. L. P. Morton, United States Minister to France, received the statue in the name of his Government. M. de Lesseps said France under all Governments had always been a friend and ally of America. The statue would forever pledge the bonds of unity between France and the great American people. Mr. Morton thanked France in the name of President Arthur and the American people. —In the English House of Lords on the 8th inst., Lord Cairn's amendment to the Franchise bill, postponing the extension of the franchise until a redistribution scheme is concluded, was adopted by a vote of 205 to 145. —The returns issued by the British Board of Trade show that during the month of June British imports decreased £7,703,000 as compared with the corresponding month last year, and that the exports during the same period also decreased £1,400,000. —Mr. Henry Irving has scored another triumph in "Twelfth Night," which was produced at the Lyceum Theatre, London, on the 8th inst. —The condition of United States Minister Lowell, who has been ill for some time in London, of gout, was reported on the 7th inst., as improving, but subsequent dispatches state that the improvement was not maintained. —The Assembly of Victoria has expressed its approval of the Australian federative scheme. —The Chileans have commenced their final evacuation of Peruvian territory. Caceres remains in possession of the central provinces.

DOMESTIC.—The Democratic National Convention met on the 8th inst. in Chicago, and was called to order by ex-Senator Barnum, Chairman of the National Committee. Ex-Governor Hubbard, of Texas, was elected temporary chairman. Mr. Smalley, of Vermont, offered a resolution adopting the rules of the last National Convention, "except that in voting for candidates no State should be allowed to change its vote, until the roll of States had been called, and until every State has cast its vote." Mr. Grady, of New York, on behalf of Tammany Hall, offered the following amendment (setting aside the unit rule): "And when the vote of a State, as announced by the chairman of the delegation of such State, is challenged by any member of the delegation, then the Secretary shall call the names of the individual delegates from the State; and their individual preference, as expressed, shall be recorded as the vote of such State." After a long debate the amendment was lost—yeas, 332; nays, 463. The original resolution was then adopted. On the 9th inst. a permanent organization was effected by the election of Colonel W. S. Vilas, of Wisconsin, President, and the balance of the day was occupied with seat contests and reports, bearing principally upon the platform. —Congress adjourned finally at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of the 7th inst. All the appropriation bills were passed and signed by the President, including the Provisional Naval Appropriation bill. —The President on the 4th inst., nominated John A. Kasson, of Iowa, to be Minister to Germany; Alphonso Taft, of Ohio, Minister to Russia; John M. Francis, of New York, Minister to Austria; Lewis Richmond, of Rhode Island, Minister to Portugal. The nominations were confirmed by the Senate. —All the business portion of Port Perry, Ontario, was burned on the 4th inst. The loss is about \$150,000. —Eleven cases of trichinosis, one of which resulted fatally, have been reported in a boarding house at Anetta, Hamilton county, New York. The victims had eaten raw ham. —The President on the 7th inst., nominated and the Senate confirmed George H. Sharp, of New York, Thomas C. Reynolds, of Missouri, and Solon O. Thatcher, of Kansas, to be commissioners "to ascertain the best modes of securing more intimate international and commercial relations between the United States and the several countries of Central and South America." —The assignee of Grant & Ward, of New York, has filed the inventory and schedule of the firm, showing its liabilities to be \$16,792,649; nominal assets, \$27,139,098; actual assets, \$67,174. —The Robert E. Lee Camp of Confederate Veterans, Phil Kearney Post of the Grand Army of the Republic, and Richmond Light Infantry Blues, about 250 in number, left Richmond on the 7th inst., for Newark, New Jersey, on a fraternal visit to the Aaron Wilks Post, of the latter city. —The 469th anniversary of the death of John Huss, the Bohemian reformer, was celebrated on the 7th inst., by the Bohemian residents of Baltimore. —The inter-collegiate boat race on Saratoga Lake was rowed on the 7th inst. It was won by the University of Pennsylvania crew, Cornell being second and Princeton third. The winning time was 8 minutes, 39½ seconds. Columbia and Bowdoin were the other crews in the race. —The Quebec Government has retained council to contest the right of the Dominion Government to pass the Canada License Act. —The Senate of Louisiana, on the 8th inst., organized as a Court for the trial of the impeachment charges against Judge Fontelieu. An order was adopted directing the service of a summons upon Judge Fontelieu, made returnable the first day of the next regular session or any intervening extra session. This action postpones the trial until the next regular session two years hence. Under the State Constitution, Judge Fontelieu remains suspended from office until tried by the Senate.

DEATHS.—Victor Massé, the distinguished French musical composer, died in Paris on the 5th inst., aged 62. —Charles G. Fairman, ex-Superintendent of the New York State Insurance Department, and proprietor of the Elmira Advertiser, died in Wellshoro, Pa., on the 6th inst., aged 58. —George A. Smith, ex-President of Select Council, of Philadelphia, and a prominent merchant of this city, died on the 7th inst., aged 64. —Colonel Ingham Coryell, a leading New Jersey publicist, died at Flemington in that state on the 9th inst.

FOREIGN DRIFT.

—The great feature of the Turin Exhibition is a model of a Piedmontese castle. The idea was conceived by Signor Giacosa, a poet and dramatic author, who was most energetically aided by an eminent archaeologist and mediæval painter. The castle—under which terms all the surroundings of the castle are comprised—writes a correspondent, is made to stand on a rock, from which it commands the whole exhibition grounds and the river. It is a wonderful study of mediæval architecture and archaeology. It is built of stone, brick and chalk, and teaches the

whole history of Piedmont in its every stone and ornament. All Piedmont lives again in that assemblage of houses, which represents all the workshops of those ancient days. Even the food and drinks of the time are revived, and you see how the food was cooked in real mediæval inns and kitchens. Mediæval ceramics are made in the workshops by modern workmen dressed in mediæval costumes. Mediæval tapestries cover the walls; nothing, in fact, has been forgotten, even to the manuscripts that are scattered about, and it is no exaggeration to say that this castle alone would suffice to attract visitors from all parts of the world. Curiously enough, the promoters of it, instead of being encouraged by the Exhibition Committee, met with all kinds of obstacles from it, and they had to fight inch by inch for every detail of the work, so great were the obstacles that were raised against them at every step they took. Now, all Turin and all Italy are talking about it.

—A set of Egyptian furniture attracts great notice and admiration at the Turin exhibition. The carpet is of Smyrna workmanship, and the frame-work of the furniture of carved ebony, representing serpents, sphinx heads, vultures, scarabees, etc. Doors of book-cases, etc., are inlaid with portraits of the Ptolemies and hieroglyphic inscriptions. The ornaments are of bronze, the furniture coverings and hangings are of sky-blue satin, embroidered with hieroglyphics copied from the originals. The armchairs of ebony, and also copied from the originals, are severe looking, but very ornamental. The legs represent leopards' legs and paws. The back, partially open, is covered with satin, on which is an embroidered vulture with out-stretched wings, and at the top the heads of the goddess Pasht carved in the beading. The seat is fringed with lotus and buds, in imitation of the fringe on priests' dresses. There are stools of tiger skins set on carved ebony, and looking glasses of polished silver set on bronze pillars and pedestals, and gold and silver hangings.

—The Belgian Chamber of Representatives passed a bill authorizing the Government to sell the college of St. Norbert, at Rome, for \$35,000, the purchaser undertaking the risk of any claim from the descendants, if any exist, of the founder. This college, or convent, was founded in 1627 by one Van Axel de Seny, of Utrecht, who executed a deed of donation to the canons of the Premonstrant Abbey, that they might have a house at Rome to enable them more easily to have recourse to the Sovereign Pontiff. The deed provides that should it be no longer used by the Premonstrants, as has been the case since they were dispersed at the time of the French invasion of Italy, the property should revert to the descendants of the founder, or, failing them, to the Duke of Brabant. No heir of Van Axel having come forward, the Belgian Government claimed the property as representatives of the Dukes of Brabant, and the Italian Government has just recognized its claim. As the Belgian Government has no occasion to have recourse to the Sovereign Pontiff, it is anxious in these hard times to turn the college of St. Norbert into money.

—Emperor William gave a very gracious reception recently to the Committee on Military Hygiene. "But there is one point," he said, concerning which, however, ready I am to submit to your authority, I am obliged to make some opposition, namely, as regards the extent of an increase in the number of horses for the train, the Sanitary Department, etc. During the last war, no less than 75,000 were employed in these services; now you propose an increase of at least 140,000. I am afraid that this cannot be done, as it will be impossible to hold a larger number disposable for that purpose at the expense of other branches of the service.

FINANCIAL AND TRADE REVIEW.

THURSDAY, July 10.

THE stock market, after a period of improvement following the quarter day, has fallen into its old condition of weakness, with occasional efforts at recovery. This was its character yesterday, and quotations are lower than our last report. The reports from the crops continue very good; the harvest of winter wheat is rapidly progressing, and in ten days more will substantially be finished in the great belt of wheat states. The spring wheat is growing well, and its harvesting will begin next month. Corn is growing well, and makes a good promise. The supply of grain "in sight" diminishes, and is now much less, both of wheat and corn, than at this time last year,—the reason chiefly being, no doubt, that at the prevailing low prices and in their busy season, farmers who hold old grain do not send it forward.

The affairs of the Reading railroad from a prominent subject of discussion in financial circles, and it has lately been stated that the floating debt is materially greater than had been supposed. One estimate places it at twenty-two millions, a sum which we have reason to think is considerably in excess of the fact. It is to be observed, however, that the amount of this debt is by no means an important matter, since the money borrowed is not upon unsecured notes, but upon collaterals, and that the corporation therefore has property to an equal or greater amount, representing the borrowed portion of the debt.

The following were the closing quotations (sales), of principal stocks in the Philadelphia market yesterday, as compared with those a week ago:

	July 9.	July 2.		July 9.	July 2.
Penna. R. R.,	52½	53½	Buff. N. Y. and P.,	4½ bid	4¾
Phila. and Reading,	11½	13 1-16	North Penn. R. R.,	6¾	64
Lehigh Nav.,	41¾	41	United Cos. N. J.,	188¾ bid	187 bid
Lehigh Valley,	64	63	Phila. and Erie,	11	11 bid
North Pac., com.,	17¾	17	New Jersey Cent.,	56½	60
North Pac., pref.,	43¾	42¾	Ins. Co. of N. A.,	32 bid	32

The following were the closing quotations of United States securities in the Philadelphia market yesterday:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
U. S. 4½s, 1891, reg.,	112¼	112½	U. S. curr. 6s, 1895,	123	
U. S. 4½s, 1891, coup.,	112¼	112½	U. S. curr. 6s, 1896,	125	
U. S. 4s, 1907, reg.,	119½	119¾	U. S. curr. 6s, 1897,	127	
U. S. 4s, 1907, coup.,	119½	119¾	U. S. curr. 6s, 1898,	129	
U. S. 3s,	99¾	100¼	U. S. curr. 6s, 1899,	131	

The following were the quotations (bids), of principal stocks in the New York market yesterday, compared with those a week ago:

	July 9.	July 2.		July 9.	July 2.
Central Pacific, . . .	35½	35	New York Central, . . .	99¼	101¾
Den and Rio Grande, . . .	7¾	8¾	Oregon and Trans., . . .	9½	9½
Delaware and Hud., . . .	91¼	94	Oregon Navigation, . . .	67	70
Del., Lack. and W., . . .	105½	114¾	Pacific Mail, . . .	41	41¾
Erie, . . .	12¾	13½	St. Paul, . . .	65	66¼
Lake Shore, . . .	72¼	75¼	Texas Pacific, . . .	8½	6¾
Louis. and Nashville, . . .	25¾	27½	Union Pacific, . . .	31¾	31¼
Michigan Central, . . .	56	56	Wabash, . . .	5	6¾
Missouri Pacific, . . .	95¾	97¾	Wabash, preferred, . . .	12¼	13½
Northwestern, com., . . .	88½	89¾	Western Union, . . .	54¼	56¾

The statement of the New York banks, on Saturday, showed a still further increase in their strength. Their deposits rose over four millions, and their specie over five millions,—making their total specie \$60,851,800,—while their surplus reserve increased more than three millions, making it reach \$16,302,800. The statement of the Philadelphia banks, on Monday, showed an increase in the item of deposits of \$156,608. There was a decrease in the item of loans of \$401,891, in reserve of \$311,553, in national bank notes of \$4,425, in due from banks of \$76,158, in due to banks \$184,645, and in circulation of \$156,080.

The exports of specie from New York last week were \$194,450, and the imports \$603,777. The imports of dry goods and general merchandise, for the week, at that port, were 7½ millions, against 9¾ millions in the corresponding week of 1883.

The *Ledger* (Philadelphia), of this date, says: "The money market continues to show a careful scrutiny of names and collaterals, but rates, particularly on call loans, have a tendency to soften. There is some inquiry for good paper also reported, and first-class names appear to be placed without difficulty. In this city the ruling rate for call loans is five and six per cent., and good commercial paper is quoted at six per cent. and upwards. In New York the quotations for commercial paper are six and nine per cent., according to grade. Yesterday in New York call money loaned at one and two per cent."

Estimates of 480,000,000 bushels are now made for the wheat crops of 1884,—this being made up of 350,000,000 of winter, and 130,000,000 of spring sown

crops. This would be 60,000,000 in excess of the yield of 1883, and would give us a large surplus for export. The visible supply of grain, including stocks in granary at the principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports, and in transit by rail and water at latest dates, was as follows:

	1884. Bushels.	1883. Bushels.
Wheat,	14,222,258	19,418,915
Corn,	7,750,430	13,065,984
Oats,	3,921,454	4,005,007
Barley,	275,554	468,922
Rye,	455,457	1,837,911

Considering the port of New York only, the exports of the present year so far have been 158½ millions against 182¼ millions for the corresponding period of 1883. The imports also are less, but not proportionately, up to this time they are 230¼ millions, against 240 in the same time of 1883. The balance against us, therefore, at New York, so far, is 71½ millions, against 57½ millions last year, and 95¼ millions in 1882. These figures do not include specie. Within the last two or three weeks the outward movement has been doing better, the exports last week being over a million more than in the same week of 1883.

Considering the total foreign commerce of the country, for the month of May, the exports of merchandise amounted to \$48,791,921, while the imports reach \$56,140,500—a balance against us of \$7,348,669. During the same month the excess of the export of gold over the imports was about \$2,200,000. The indications are that the report for June will be much more favorable, because there has been a larger export of cereals and a smaller import of foreign goods. The specie movement was also rather in our favor. The large import of foreign goods at the present prices, and the condition of the market in this country, show that the overstock abroad must be very great. The large stocks of goods in bond, valued at \$39,097,000 May 31—\$6,000,000 in excess of 1882—must have the effect to reduce further imports.

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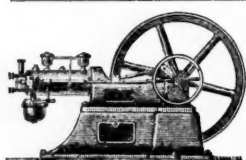
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